The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Remember the Primaries to-day.

—Fifty reporters are "doing up" the Babcock trial.

—King Alfonso leaves Madrid for the army on Wednesday next.

—The specie engagements for to-day's European steamers are $250,000.

—M. John B. Gough having recovered from his late illness has gone to Canada.

—Montana makes a grant of $3,500,000 in bonds to the Northern Pacific Road.

—The Prussian Government wants 651,588,800 marks to cover its expenses for this year.

—Charles H. Reed, District Attorney, is the latest victim to be indicted in Chicago for whisky irregularities.

—The American consul at Rotterdam, in reply to an inquiry by telegraph, says that Winslow is not there.

—The Spanish Government has purchased six Krupp guns and 6,000 rounds of ammunition to be sent to Cuba.

—The Scottish Club has finally decided to send its own team to the international contest at Philadelphia next summer.

—The Ohio Senate has passed the bill allowing Cincinnati to issue $6,000,000 worth of bonds to complete the Southern Railroad.

—Philadelphia's agony is over. The Centennial bill passed the Senate last night, without amendment as it came from the House.

—The Prince Imperial has written a letter in opposition to Prince Napoleon, (Pion Pion) who is a candidate for the French Assembly.

—The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report the bill to amend the revised statutes regulating commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.

—Morrison, of the Ways and Means Committee, has accepted the resignation of Hambleton, who named his child after Jno. Wilkes Booth. The Democratic corns are tender, after all.

—The Pekin *Gazette* publishes an imperial edict degrading Gen. Lee Secial, and ordering him to proceed to Yunan Foo, and there stand trial for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary.

—Geo. C. Packer, one of the Tellers of the National Bank of Commerce at New London, which was burglarized the other night, has made a confession, and all the money has been recovered.

—Mr. Dupanloup has entered the lists as a prison reformer. He has caused all the penal establishments in the Department of the Seine to be carfully visited, in order to ascertai n the actual condition of their inmates.

—Gen. Burnside, Chairman of the committee appointed at the Boys in Blue Convention in Pittsburgh, in 1872, has called a meeting of "Vets," to take place in Washington, February 23d, to plan for the Presidential campaign.

—Rev. Florence McCarthy, of Chicago, has created somewhat of a flutter in church circles by resigning his pastorate of Amity Baptist church, because of a change in his theological views—a change which he does not specify.

—A shrewd Washington correspondent says: "The Morrison tariff bill gets kicked every day, and it has no possible chance of success. If it is ever brought up in the House for serious consideration, it will be amended to death."

—The social event this week at the national capital was the house-warming at the British legation. The interior presented one grand parterre of flowers, while the plate and viands were the wonder and admiration of all the distinguished guests present.

—The last cables from Paris bring the news of still further encroachments by the Bonapartistr. M. Voisin, an imperia ist, has been appointed Prefect of Police, and this places Paris in the hands of the imperialists, all ready for a *coup d etat* when that is desired.

—A model American railway ticket office will be established on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia by the trunk lines. Every railway and transportation line in America will be represented at the office, and tickets to all parts of the world will be sold at special rates.

—Another lie nailed. Mr. Wm. Orton says in a card, "I have not stated to any person anywhere, that the records of the Western Union Telegraph Company contained evidence conclusive of the guilt of Gen. Babcock, I have stated in a few instances exactly the contrary."

—Shaw, the Life Guardsman who defended the British flag at Waterloo till he fell; Wappington, who took the colors from Shaw and was soon after slain, and Wheatley, the light dragoon, who finally saved the flag and escaped unscathed, are to have a monument erected to their memory at Cassall, England, their birthplace.

—Senator Logan has received from Chicago, by telegraph, a memorial from a large number of leading merchants, praying for the concurrence of the Senate in the Hoseing bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and suggesting that an amendment be adopted making the repeal go into effect July 1, 1876, instead of January 1, 1877. The list of signers was headed by Field, Leiter & Co. and Farwell & Co.

—Mr. Bowen's offer to tell all he knows, giving names and particulars, before a select committee of three leading Congregationalists, had a more definite appearance than anything he has yet hinted. But as the Plymouth Church Committee could not very well accept the offer, or at all events did not, the affair is, in sporting phrase, "off" for the present.

—If some of the plain and austere old Pilgrim Fathers could have happened in last Thursday evening at the New England Society's reception at Delmonico's, they might, from the force of habit, have closed their ears to the sound of dancing and averted their eyes from the sparkle of diamonds—yet, for all that, we'll wager they'd have been inwardly proud of their descendants.—*Com. Advertiser.*

—A special correspondent says the President, in conversation with a friend recently, complained that he had been grossly misrepresented in connection with the whisky frauds trials. He denied that any rupture of friendly has occurred between him and Secretary Bristow, and said that when the history of these prosecutions is made public it will be demonstrated that he has used every means at his command to assist the bringing of guilty parties to punishment.

—In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of War has transmitted to that body a statement, showing the aggregate organized force of militia, as follows: New York, 19,413; Arkansas, 11,709; Pennsylvania, 10,583; South Carolina, 6,949; Massachusetts, 6,696; Ohio, 4,630; New Jersey, 3,838; Illinois, 3,271; Indiana, 2,619; California, 2,538; Connecticut, 2,434; Rhode Island, 2,043; Kansas, 1,938; Wisconsin, 1,737; Texas, 1,276; Maryland, 1,259; New Hampshire, 1,134; Michigan, 1,084; Kentucky, 933; Maine, 875; Louisiana, 826; Mississippi, 855; Vermont, 626; Virginia, 498; Missouri, 228; Minnesota, 160. The aggregate of the figures above given is 89,966.

—People hereabouts who hold a few Northern Pacific bonds will be glad to learn of the evidence of vitality in the enterprise and the sympathy which it gets from the Government. The new bill just passed by the Senate extends the time for the completion of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad for eight years, or until 1885, by a vote of 35 to 18. The bill requires the company to recognize the pre-emption homestead claims entered before the lands were withdrawn. In case the branch from Lake Pend d'Oreille across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound is not built within the time allowed by the present law, the land grant, or that part of it, is to be declared forfeited, and reverts to Government. Unless the Northern Pacific Company formally accepts the provisions of this act within six months it loses its right to do so. The bill is not what the company desired, but is on the whole acceptable.

—Senators at Washington are getting tired of the "card" nuisance. They discussed it in executive session Thursday. Mr. Conkling said that recently he had made a calculation of the number of cards sent to him in one day, and ascertained that had he responded to them all it would just have allowed him five minutes to attend to his duties as a Senator. Senator Cameron, in his dry way, said he was not half so much annoyed by the visitors and the cards as he was by the blatherskite speeches which he was constantly compelled to hear. It was mentioned that the late Senator Sumner never answered a card brought him after the Senate had met, and no matter how prominent the person his invariable reply was: "Tell him the Senate is in session." Finally, on motion of Mr. Merrimon, the Committee on Rules was instructed to prepare a rule which will save Senators the annoyance occasioned by bringing to them visiting cards when the Senate is in session. It would seem as if the only remedy was to absolutely prohibit the messengers from receiving the cards.

CONFLAGRATION AT MIDDLESEX.

Destruction of a Block of Business Houses—Loss $30,000.

About ten o'clock on Thursday night a fire, which proved quite disastrous in its effects, broke out at Middlesex, on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad. In its ravages it destroyed an entire block of three story business houses, causing a loss that is estimated at fully $30,000. The buildings consumed were Morrison's bank, Porter & Bros'. dry goods store, Newkirk & Johnston's hardware establishment, and Etteburn's dry goods and grocery store. All the firms were fully insured, except Porter & Bros., who were not. The origin and details of the fire our informant was unacquainted with.

Cigar Bass

Of all kinds, also a large assortment of Smokers' articles just arrived, and are offered at very low prices at

J. D. THOMPSON & Co.'s,
176 and 178 Wood street,

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Vagrancy Bill Passed by the Senate.

Also the Bill Relative to Salaries of County Officers.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Committee Reports.

The following committee reports were made:

By Mr. NEWMYER, to amend the act of April 23d, 1873, to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania so as to attach the new township of Collier to the Twenty second Congressional District, as committed.

Also regulating, making, repairing and keeping in repair public roads in Washington county.

Also requiring the statement of banks and banking companies made to the Auditor General to be published. Negative recommendation.

Bill Introduced.

The following bill was it troduced:

An act to allow the board or executive committee of associations organized for the recovery of stolen property and the apprehension and detention of thieves to exercise the power and authority of a constable in certain cases.

Bills Considered on Third Reading.

An act to define and suppress vagrancy. Passed.

A supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation of wharf companies, and corporations for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce. Passed.

An act to carry into effect section 5, article 14, of the Constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or County Treasury in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. Passed.

A supplementary act to prescribe the manner in which the Courts may divide boroughs into wards, approved the fourteenth day of May, 1874. Passed.

Bills on Second Reading.

An act regulating the sale of baled hay, etc. Agreed to.

An act to repeal section four of the act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. Agreed to.

An act declaratory of the true intent of section sixty-six of the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws. Agreed to.

An act relating to mechanics' claims, authorizing the amendment of the same. Postponed.

A supplement to the act approved February 24, 1831, relating to executors and administrators, extending the provisions of section forty-four of said act to all sales of real estate made by order of the Orphans' Court. Agreed to.

An act limiting prosecutions for forgery to five years. Agreed to.

An act in regard to the boundary and monuments on the line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for the expenses of the same. Agreed to.

An act repealing the act of February 17, 1820, prohibiting horse racing so far as the same relates to Agricultural societies and certain other incorporated associations. Agreed to.

An act requiring owners or keepers of live stock to properly secure such stock by good fencing from trespassing upon the real or personal property of others. Defeated.

An act to authorize the appointment of a suitable person as Superintendent to take charge of the Marine Hospital at Erie. Agreed to.

Notaries Public.

The Governor made the following appointments of Notaries Public: James E. Rogers, Pittsburgh and James E. Sayers, Waynesburg, Greene county.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

War Claims.

Mr. STAHLE called up the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill now before Congress for the reimbursement of the people of border counties for losses sustained by invasion during the late war.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Embick, Parker, Leach, Reighard, Lusk and Stahle, while Messrs. Christy, Mitchell, Wolfe and Stewart desired to have the resolution perfected by amendment.

The resolution was finally amended so as to provide that losses shall be paid only to the original holders of claims, their executors or administrators, and in this shape it was passed.

Centennial Matters.

Mr. DOUGLASS called up the resolution offered by himself some time ago forbidding the use of foreign material in the construction of Centennial buildings. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

Committee Reports.

A number of reports were made from committees, among which were the compulsory eductation bill; also an act to amend, revise and consolidate the tax laws of the State.

The special committee to consider the bill dividing the cities of the State into three classes reported a bill, with amendments, all of which was published on Friday morning in the Pittsburgh press.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. SALTER, an act relative to the appointment of receivers.

By Mr. GRAFF, authorizing Town Councils to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, and providing a mode for the assessment of damages.

By Mr. KEYSER, an act fixing the legal rate of interest at six per cent, with forfeiture of the same for receiving a greater sum.

By Mr. GUNSTER, an act relating to action of ejectment for unpaid purchase money.

By Mr. MYLIN, an act regulating the selection of nominees for the office of nominating delegates.

By Mr. WITHINGTON, repealing the seventh section of the act for the taxation of corporations.

By Mr. PARKER, an act to provide for the destruction and preventing the spread of Canada thistles.

By Mr. LOFTUS, a supplement to the act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

By Mr. MUMPER, an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on camp grounds.

By Mr. ANSTINE, fixing the compensation and number of the officers and employes of the Legislature.

Ohio River Improvement.

A resolution was offered requesting the Senators and members of Congress to vote for an appropriation to remove obstructions and for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Adjourned until next Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock. K

BEECHER VS. BOWEN.

A Highly Dramatic Scene.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Beecher gave Bowen a blast to-night. He denounced Bowen's charges as false, and excorated Bowen for his hypocrisy—very sarcastichy abusing Bowen for his statement that he (Bowen) "had kept these facts in his own bosom for years," and yet held fellowship with the man whom he charged with such crimes. He closed in this wise, in his most vehement tones: "As for myself, I pronounce the allegations as false, and, with Almighty God before me, and the Judgment Day, I arraign him as a slanderer and a liar."

This was received with cheers, and clapping of hands, while Mrs. Beecher bowed her head in her hands and wept bitterly for several minutes. The meeting then adjourned.

Afterward Bowen's case was referred to the Examining Committee, with instructions to probe the matter to the very bottom. Bowen is to be asked to get names and dates, and tell all he knows.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1876.

Presents Not in Order.

Commissioner Pratt to-day received by express a handsome gold headed cane, forwarded by a subordinate in the revenue service. The cane was immediately returned with thanks, and a reference to the provision of law which attaches the penalty of dismissal from office to all engaged in an interchange of courtesies of this character.

The Babcock Case.

The President said in the Cabinet meeting to-day that he had received interrogatories upon which his evidence is required in the Babcock trial. His deposition will be taken to-morrow before Chief Justice Waite.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

TURKEY.

Count Andrassy's Reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 11. — The Porte has definitely agreed to apply Count Andrassy's reforms, except the clause that the revenue from direct taxation in Bosnia and Herzegovina be employed for the development of those provinces. The Porte only consents to increase the sum for public work there.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1876.

SENATE.

Transportation of Animals.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relating to the transportation of animals. It is, with some amendments, the measure introduced by that Senator at the beginning of the present session. The only amendments of consequence are the following: That the length of time that animals may be confined without unloading is limited to twenty-four hours instead of twenty-eight hours, and they must remain unloaded for rest, water and feeding, at least seven, instead of five consecutive hours. The 4th of July next is inserted as the date when the bill, if enacted, is to take effect, and a new section is added providing that the number of hours that animals are confined, while being transported through Canada, must be taken into account by all railroads or vessels connecting with Canadian lines, as part of the twenty-four consecutive hours above limited. The bill contains provisions that when animals shall be carried in cars or vessels in which they can or do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the requirements in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

Mr. BAYARD called up the concurrent resolution submitted by him on the 20th of January last in regard to amending the twenty-second joint rule providing for the counting of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States. The measure was discussed, but before a final vote was reached the morning hour expired, and the chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business,

The Centennial Bill,

upon which Mr. RANDOLPH was entitled to the floor. He spoke in favor of the bill, and replied to the objections raised by Messrs. McCreery, Norwood and others.

After debate by Messrs. Jones, Caperton, Alcorn, Frelinghuysen, Conover, Merrimon and Saulsbury, the bill was passed without the preamble, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard Boutwell, Cameron (Pa.), Caperton, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Gordon, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kelly, Logan, McDonald, McMillan, Mcxey, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Moulton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Spencer, Wallace and Windom—41.

Nayes—Messrs. Alcorn, Cooper, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Howe, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Merrimon, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Whyte and Withers—15.

Messrs. English, Christiancy, Sherman, Gordon and Cameron (Wis.), who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Booth, Cockerell, Davis, Northwood and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

Mr. ALLISON said his colleague (Wright) was necessarily absent. Had he been present he would have voted for the bill.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the preamble, and it was agreed to a by rising vote—yeas 37, nay 16. So the bill was passed as it came from the House, without amendment.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation

At 1:45 the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, resuming its consideration at the paragraph fixing the salaries of the Ministers to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and the Hawaiian Islands at $6,500.

Mr. HEWITT moved to amend by providing only one Minister at $6,500 for Denmark, Sweden and Norway, to reside at such place in those States as the President may from time to time direct. Agreed to.

Mr. TUCKER moved to strike out the mission to the Hawaiian Islands. The amendment was adopted—93 to 85.

Mr. TUCKER then moved to insert the following: Minister Resident and Consul General at the Hawaiian Islands, $8,500. Adopted.

The next paragraphs were for Ministers to Chili and Bolivia (one mission), Peru, Ecuador and Colombia (one mission), the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay (one mission), and to Guatamala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaraugua (one mission), at $6,500 each.

No amendments were offered to the succeeding paragraphs appropriating $4,000 to the Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia, $20,000 for charges at interim and diplomatic officers abroad, and $10,500 for the Secretaries of Legations at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg at $2,625 each.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to increase the salary of Secretary of Legation at China when acting also as interpreter from $3,000 to $4,000. Agreed to.

Mr. KASSON moved to insert Beirut among the Consulates in Class 6, salary $1,500. Agreed to.

The remaining items in the bill were for various contingent expenses. That for loss by exchange in the consular service was reduced from $15,000 to $10,000.

This finished the bill so far as the Committee of the Whole is concerned. The committee rose and reported the bill. All amendments adopted in committee were agreed to in block, except that abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian Islands, on which a separate vote was demanded by Mr. HALE. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 87. A vote by ayes and noes was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted: Ayes 191, noes 2. It appropriates about $914,000, being a reduction of about $470,000 from the bill last year.

Adjourned till Monday.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Additional Particulars of the Death of the Statesman and Jurist.

ANNAPOLIS, February 11.—The main facts connected with the death of Reverdy Johnson, in the grounds attached to the Executive Mansion, as made known last night, are not changed by the developments this morning. His death was sudden and unexpected, after his appearance in the State Library and about the State House yesterday while the Legislature was in session, in apparently full health, that the community has not yet recovered from the shock. Dr. Lewis Steiner, State Senator from Frederick county, a distinguished physician and Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Commission in the Army of the Potomac during the war, who examined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of his death: Mr. Johnson either stumbled over a piece of coal, or being seized with vertigo or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and striving to save himself, moved toward the west, staggering along the curbing and flagging of the private mansion. At each step his body gained additional momentum, so that having reached the door leading into the basement he swayed around to the south and fell, his head striking against the sharp corner of the granite base of the house, which gave the first wound on the head. Reaching the pavement, of rough cobble stones, a second wound was received in front of the first. At this instant, probably, the nerves of the left hand were severed, one joint of the second finger of the right hand was dislocated. Whether subsequent struggles may account for the abrasions on the knees and fingers of the left hand cannot be positively asserted. The wounds in the scalp were accompanied with fractures of the external bones of the cranium and base of the skull, also with probable rupture of some of the arteries at the base. Death must have resulted instantly.

Mr. Gwynne, Attorney General of the State, and son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack lasting three hours, while attending a trial in South Carolina, several years ago.

The Governor announced the death of Mr. Johnson to the General Assembly, and both branches at once adjourned.

The remains were removed from Annapolis n a special car to Baltimore to-day. A large iprocession of dignitaries, officials, military men, students of St. John's College and others proceeded with the remains to the depot at Annapolis.

The funeral will take place on Sunday. The remains are to be buried in Green Mount Cemetery. The Baltimore Council held a special meeting this afternoon to make arrangements to attend the funeral.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Arrived—The steamships Pommerania, from Hamburg, and Calabria, from Liverpool.

Trade Improving—Business Reviving.

A glance at the interior of Taggart's Shoe House, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny City, will lead to one of two conclusions. The amount of boots, shoes and gaiters daily sold at this house either indicate a revival of business, or that he sells a good quality of boots and shoes at lower prices than his competitors. And would all dealers take his plan, business must revive. Let all dealers in all departments sell their goods by retail at wholesale rates, and how soon will the purse strings become unloosed. But Taggart is the only shoe dealer who dares do it—therefore patronize him.

HOMOEOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Marbles! Marbles!!

A full assortment at very low prices, at
J. D. THOMPSON & Co.'s,
176 and 178 Wood street.

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial cures Coughs, Colds, and other lung affections. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 79 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION

THE WHISKY RING.

Trial of General Babcock in St. Louis.

Testimony of a Number of Witnesses—Nothing Proven as Yet to Implicate the Defendant.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—The first witness called this morning in the trial of Gen. O. E. Babcock was Major E. B. Grimes, Depot Quartermaster in the United States Army, stationed at St. Louis. Major Grimes was introduced by the prosecution to show that Gen. Babcock carried on a correspondence with McDonald last fall, while the latter was under indictment for complicity in the whisky frauds.

Major Grimes said: I have been in the army since September, 1862; I know Gen. Babcock, having met him first in 1862 in Utah, where I was District Quartermaster; I met Gen. Babcock when he was here last fall, probably in September, just before fair time, with the Presidential party; he said to me that he would probably want to send some letters or packages through to other parties; he did not say to whom; after that he sent three letters to me, and I recollect, that is, I suppose he sent them; I got a letter addressed to myself with another letter in it, that was a short time after I saw General Babcock here; the letter enclosed in mine was in a white envelope, sealed and marked McDonald; the note to me in the first letter was simply "Please deliver the enclosed letter to McDonald," and was signed O. E. Babcock; I delivered the enclosed letter to McDonald, I think, at my office; a week or ten days later I received another letter through the postoffice, directed to me; there was no note in it, but an envelope addressed in a different hand from that of the first to McDonald; there was no note to me, but there was a piece of paper wrapped around the envelope; the third letter was just like the second; I delivered all three of these letters to McDonald; when one of them came he was not here, and in trying to find him I met his brother-in-law, Tom Walsh and told him, but I don't know what Walsh did.

On the cross-examination Major Grimes said he had known Gen. Babcock personally and intimately, and that the latter had been a good friend to him on one occasion, when McDonald and McKee were reported to be using their influence to have him removed because he would not put a man in the place that they wanted. Babcock promised his influence to prevent the removal. Witness, in the course of his examination, said, "Once when I delivered these letters to McDonald, I asked him (McDonald), 'Did Babcock have anything to do with this whisky ring?' and he said, 'Grimes, I don't know; I don't believe he knows anything more than you do, and you know you don't know anything about it.'"

On the re-direct examination Major Grimes was asked: "Did McDonald, in that conversation, say that he himself did not know anything about the whisky ring?"

Witness—"Yes, he did." [Laughter.]

District Attorney—"How did you come to ask if Babcock had anything to do with the whisky ring?"

Witness—"I asked it for the simple reason that if Babcock, who had been my friend, had had anything to do with it I was going to drop him."

District Attorney—"What reason had you to suspect the General?"

Witness—"Nothing but the fact of the letters sent through me."

Mr. Grimes was followed by B. H. Engelke, a reciliter, who gave an account of his operations, referring particularly to the amounts of money raised by distillers and rectifiers for revenue agents to keep them still, and to obtain information from them, all of which has been repeatedly told. The will (was also testified to having seen in whole or in part telegrams, or what purported to be telegrams, in the hands of Joyce informing him of the contemplated visits of revenue agents. Witness always straightened up his house on such occasions, and it almost always happened that he was agent's look-out. The formation of their coming had been received.

H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was then called, and testified that in August, 1874, Mr. Douglass, at that time Commissioner, asked him to correspond with Revenue Agent Brooks in regard to making an investigation of affairs at Chicago and St. Louis. Witness wrote to Brooks, who came to Washington for consultation. Brooks wished Revenue Agent Hoge to assist him. He was written to, and after considerable delay he came to Washington, and went to Philadelphia to confer with Brooks. They returned to Washington together, and after several days left again. Witness saw Brooks the 7th of December, at Gen. McDonald came to my room, and stayed but a few minutes. Next day he came in and said: "Rogers, I don't want you to tell me anything, but I want to tell you something. Brooks and Hoge are going to St. Louis on a whisky business. I protest against such secret investigations. If the officers there are fit to be in office they need no investigation. If they are not, they ought to be removed." I then telegraphed to Brooks to delay the investigation. W. O. Avery testified that time Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau. I received letters about that time from Mr. Brooks. All letters were addressed to me personally, as I intended to destroy the correspondence, it not being of a nature I wanted to go on the files. In the latter part of November I received a letter from Brooks. It referred to the contemplated investigations in the West, and said nothing about the delay being profitable to the Government and satisfactory to ourselves. Mr. Douglass, the Commissioner, showed me a copy of the letter in his own handwriting. I think Mr. Douglass said his attention had been called to certain objectionable expressions in the letter, and he was cautioned to beware of persons who used such expressions shortly after this. Mr. Douglass informed me that he would abandon the investigation.

Witness was briefly cross examined, but nothing new was brought out.

J. W. Douglass, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was next put on the stand, and said during 1873, 1874 and 1875 there were efforts constantly made to ferret out the frauds that were being perpetrated. Several revenue agents were sent to St. Louis in 1872, but I received no definite information from them. Later Brooks and Hoge were sent out especially to look into the affairs of Bevis & Fraser's affairs, and that firm paid the Government $40,000 as a compromise. When I sent Joyce to California it was to get him out of the way of the agents whom I sent here, and who complained of an excessive attention on his part, wishing to find out what so large a force could not do any work. McDonald and Joyce never came to see me much when they were in Washington. I had a conversation with Mr. Rogers in regard to the investigation in the West. I remember having given him a copy of a letter received between the 10th and 15th of December, written by Brooks, saying that the delay would prove equally profitable to the Government and gratifying to ourselves, or something of that kind. The copy of the letter was shown to me at the White House by Gen. Babcock. He said a gentleman had shown it to him, and he was afraid I was being deceived by them—by those men. He said he would hold me responsible for their conduct. I told him that I had great confidence in the men. He said: "What might a sensitive man like Logan say if he saw that letter?" Babcock told him the letter had been given to him confidentially, and requested me not to say where I received it from. After the visit of McDonald to Washington I remember coming out of my house one day when I met Babcock, and we talked about St. Louis matters. I can't say exactly what was said. We talked about revenue agents coming here. Once in 1874 Babcock came to my office, and we talked about the supposed charges against Ford, who was dead at the time. I told him there were no charges against Ford, that the charges I was getting up were against the living. He asked what examination had been made, and said something about blackening the memory of Ford. The only way a man's memory could be blackened who was dead was by an examination afterwards. Babcock came to see me about sending a bird —a thrush, I think—out West. He only came to my office once or twice altogether that I remember.

J. R. HEZARD & CO.,

52 Sixth Street.

SPECIAL SALE TO CLOSE OUT BUSINESS.

With the view of closing out our business by April 1st, we offer our entire stock at prices to insure their rapid sale.

We call special attention to the following bargains: White and Grey Blankets, White and Fancy Counterpanes, French Chintzes, for spreads, Irish and Scotch Table Damasks, Barred and Plain Flannels, &c.

Also, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutta and other best brands of Shirting and Sheeting in every width, at prices lower than have been known for years.

We include also our entire stock of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Black Silks, etc., many of these far below cost.

The sale is without reserve, and early comers will get rare bargains.

We will offer early in March our stock of Black Hernani, Summer Silks, etc., at very low prices.

Attend this sale early in the day and avoid the crowd.

$29,500.

The above is the amount of which the Bank of Commerce, New London, Conn., was robbed on last Wednesday night. Let our banks and business men learn the lesson which the robbery teaches, viz: that common bank vaults and safes afford poor protection for valuables against the absolutely safe and burglar-proof vaults of the Safe Deposit Company located in our midst, and offering the best possible protection to money and other valuables.

THE SOUTH SIDE FIRE.

The Persons Damaged—List of Losses and Insurance.

The loss occasioned by the fire that originated early yesterday morning in the flouring mill of Voight, Ortman & Spreen, adjoining the Pan Handle depot, on the South Side, is about $60,000. The names of the parties injured by the conflagration, their loss and insurance, so far as could be learned yesterday by the Fire Marshal, are as follows: Voight, Ortman & Spreen, loss about $40,000; insurance, $20,000. Insurance divided as follows: Building, $3,000; machinery, $8,500; stock, $8,500; Companies—Patterson, of New Jersey, $1,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $1,000; Humboldt, of Newark, N. J., $1,000; Virginia Fire and Marine, of Lynchburg, Va., $1,000; Etna, of Hartford, $1,250; Etna, of New York, $1,250; Security, of New Haven, $875; Atlas, of Hartford, $875; Brewers, of Milwaukee, $1,250; Farmers, of New York, $250; People's, of New Jersey, $1,000; Rochester German, of Rochester, N. Y., $1,250; Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, $1,000; Kansas, of Leavenworth, $1,000; Aurora, of Cincinnati, $1,000; Humboldt, of Alleghany, $2,000; German, of Pittsburgh, $1,500; Birmingham, of Pittsburgh, $500. Pan Handle Railroad Company; loss, about $10,000; insurance not yet known. Jas. L. Lindsay & Co., glass manufacturers; loss, about $10,000; insurance, $3,000, in People's, of Pittsburgh. William McCombs; loss, $200 in depot; no insurance. Mrs. Cosgrave (vacated Thirtieth ward house); loss, about $1,000; insurance not yet known. J. L. Smith, drug gist; loss, about $150; insurance, $2,000—$1,000 each in the Atlas, of Hartford, and Germania, of New York. A. C. Weidner & Bro., liquor dealers; loss, about $300; insurance, $1,700—German, of Pittsburgh, $1,000, and German American, of Pittsburgh, $700. William Kerr, confectioner; loss, about $500; insurance, $300—Monongahela, of Pittsburgh, on stock and building. Mrs. Eckel, on building occupied by J. Grover, Wm. M. McCombs and A. C. Engel; loss, about $150; insured in the Western, of Pittsburgh. M. & R. Walsh; loss on building, about $150; insured for $12,000 in the City, Western and Cash, of Pittsburgh. Charles Meitz, saloon keeper, loss about $200; insured for $6,000—$2,000 each in the M & M., Union and Allemania, of Pittsburgh. Geo. Kim & Co., on building occupied by G. J. Bridge, grocer and liquor dealer; loss about $350; insurance $4,000 in Artisans, of Pittsburgh. The investigation of the Fire Marshal, so far as he had pushed it yesterday, was of a character to lead him to believe that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

TWO SUICIDES.

A Shoemaker Cuts His Throat Because He Could Get No Work—A Glendale Man Drinks a Quart of Whisky and Then Blows the Top of His Head Off.

The Coroner held two inquests on suicides yesterday. The most singular one in its details was that of John M. Rice, twenty-eight years of age, who resided on Webster avenue, near Congress street. Yesterday afternoon his wife went out. When she returned she found Rice lying on the floor dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The instrument used was a shoe knife, and the cutting was apparently done while he was sitting in a chair. It is thought that he then got up and walked to the wall and wetting his finger in the blood, which was spurting from the jugular vein, wrote the word "Lost." He then expired without a struggle. Deceased was a shoemaker. A few days ago he attempted to take his own life on account of being unable to obtain work. A verdict of suicide was rendered. He had no children.

The other suicide occurred at Glendale station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on Thursday evening. The victim was Wm. Perot. He had been drinking to excess, and just before the tragedy, drank a quart of whisky in an hour. He then became very wild, put his wife and daughter out of the house, locked the doors, and procuring a Springfield rifle, placed it to his temple and discharged it. The whole top of his head was torn away, and death was instantaneous. Deceased was forty-seven years old. Verdict, death from suicide.

A HURRICANE.

Terrific Tornado in Reserve Township—School House Damaged and Scholars Injured.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning a very severe wind storm passed over Reserve township and crossed the Allegheny river near the mouth of Girty's Run. It came apparently from the Northwest. Striking school house No. 1, of that township, it lifted the entire roof completely off and blew down the gable end. Fortunately, none of the scholars, who were all in the building, were killed. Rafters, heavy pieces of timber and bricks were violently hurled into the room, smashing desks and chairs and even crushing through the floor. A little girl named Endres was struck on the head by falling timber and very severely injured; another named Mutzig had her arm fractured and body badly bruised; a little boy had an arm broken. Several other children were somewhat bruised, but escaped serious injury. The news of the hurricane spread rapidly and soon gathered a large crowd of citizens who were inexpressibly gratified that the damage done was not greater.

At Pine Creek large pieces of boards were upset and the lumber scattered around as though the heavy sticks were mere playthings. A skiff in which a boy was crossing the river was upset by the wind. The lad managed to crawl upon the bottom of it, but he was again blown off. He kept himself above water, however, until assistance reached him, and he was rescued.

THE JAIL POISONING.

Arrest and Committal of All the Parties Accused—Important Testimony.

The remaining two persons accused of complicity in the jail poisoning case were arrested yesterday. After a hearing before Alderman Burke they were committed for trial. The names of the parties are Hal. Bordant, John Burgit, Mrs. Catharine Burgit, Mrs. Henrietta Ridgley, Andrew Goss and Mrs. Susan Taylor.

The charge against Mrs. Ridgley is attempt to murder by poisoning, and that against the others is for being accessories before the act.

At the hearing Susan Taylor testified that on Saturday, January 29th, she purchased, at the request of Mrs. Ridgley, a small quantity of mince-meat and some flour. The next day she was at Burgit's house, (where Mrs. Ridgley was staying) when she saw a mince-pie on a shelf. While she was there Mrs. Ridgley's child came in and cried for a piece of the pie. Mrs. Ridgley told him that it would "kill him deader than —— if he ate any of it." Mrs. Ridgley afterwards said the pie was for Joshua (her husband), and on the following Tuesday she sent it to him.

Splendid Chance to Save Money.

Our neighbor, Mr. S. Hamilton, of 77 Fifth avenue, we observe, is going to move on April 1, to his new store room in Masonic Hall, and as the change will require a great many changes and improvements before he can occupy it, he has very wisely concluded to run off his entire stock at once, which, by the way, is no small job, as it is well known Mr. Hamilton carries the largest stock of any music dealer in the State. His stock at present consists of the finest by far of any ever seen in this city, comprising some 300 or 400 instruments, principally of the unequaled Estey cottage organs and Mason & Hamlin Becker pianos, and when it is known that this is the kind of stock to be sold, he will not be long in disposing of his entire stock, especially at the prices he announces. They are really the most extraordinary figures we have ever seen here in Pittsburgh. But Hamilton means business, and when he says he will sell cheap you may rely upon it, and certainly the present is an opportunity that will never occur again to get an instrument at your own price. We would advise our readers to buy now, even if you had not intended to buy until next summer, as you will certainly save 25 to 50 per cent by doing so. He has always been noted for the liberality of his terms of pay

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33¼f.

RONDE at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

YESTERDAY was more a May day than a mid-winter day of the olden time.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH is determined that Mr. BOWEN shall face the music, or stand a suit for libel.

THE Bill No. 6, over which so much bother has been had, has been favorably reported to the House. Mr. LONG is not easily frightened when he thinks he is right.

THE impression prevails, among those who have carefully examined the surroundings of REVERDY JOHNSON'S death, that he was seized with vertigo, and that the cuts and abrasions were the result of a fall, and subsequent struggles.

IT is stated that we will probably have a bill favorably reported to the House, to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii. Our imports from that island will be chiefly sugar, while we will send in return such productions as we may have.

FURTHER arrests of supposed Molly Maguires for murder are reported from Pottsville. The attorneys of the Commonwealth have evidently been inspired with new confidence and zeal by the conviction of DOYLE at Mauch Chunk, and are determined hereafter to "let no guilty man escape."

SYMPTOMS of the anxiety felt in Europe regarding the Turkish revolt are apparent in the assembling of several naval squadrons at Ragusa, an Austrian port commanding access to the disturbed province. This naval movement is doubtless hastened by Turkish war vessels having recently fired on the insurgents from the harbor of Kleck, a port also in Dalmatia, and under Austrian rule.

THE Philadelphia *Times* has a libel suit on hand, and resorts to a very effective method of meeting the allegations against it. The prosecutor was required, at the examination before the magistrate, to point out each libelous item, and was then questioned as to its correctness. It was a searching and amusing examination, and at the close, MCCLURE was held in $600 to answer in Court.

THE small and contemptible policy of the Democracy in Congress toward the Diplomatic and Consular service received a severe rebuke from Mr. HEWITT, of New York, who announced his purpose not to stand by his party on that subject. He had traveled abroad, and knew the necessity for a more liberal policy than has been proposed. FERNANDO WOOD announced his purpose, also, to stand with Mr. HEWITT on that question.

IT is very evident that DISRAELI is not to have perfectly plain sailing with his Suez Canal purchase. The opposition has very promptly foreshadowed its policy in opposition to that arrangement, two points being involved—the fact that the purchase was consummated without consulting Parliament and the doubt whether, in case of war, the canal will be kept open to English vessels. On the second point DISRAELI answered hopefully, but evasively, as though it were an unexpected point. The transaction will probably be sharply discussed, and yet, being completed, the Government will, of course, be sustained.

WE hope our friends will not forget the primaries to-day. Much is said of the necessity of having good men, who have character and property, in Councils, and now is the time for determining the selections for next year. Each ward selects its own men, and if wise selections are not made when all is under control of the residents of the ward, no after complaints should be made as to the character of those elected. This city needs to be very prudently and wisely governed, for years to come, as taxes are now as onerous as they can well be, unless we choose to meet serious troubles. But now the entire subject is in the hands of the people. They know who are aspirants for office, and can readily determine who to send to Councils. Be at the primaries, and do your duty.

IT is suspected that Queen VICTORIA meditates assuming the title of Empress-Queen. In her open address to Parliament she said: "At the time that the direct Government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the crown no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a bill upon the subject will be presented to you." The allusion is thought to be to the idea of investing herself with a double title; and as India is spoken of as an Empire, it is believed that, like MARIA THERESA, she will assume the title of Empress-Queen. This will be at least a handsome title to bestow on her successor.

WHAT is Democracy coming to? Representative HEWITT, of New York, has introduced a bill in Congress to establish a Bureau of Architecture, as a feature of the National Government. We have already a Bureau of Agriculture and of Education, and do not appreciate their value, except in the way of spending money. The statistics gathered have some value, doubtless, but not such as is at all commensurate with the cost of those institutions. A Bureau of Architecture would either supplant the present arrangement under which the Government architect operates, or it would be a gatherer of architectural statistics, as the other bureaus are. The strange part of it is, however, that the Democracy, who are so opposed to Republican extravagance, should favor this thing.

THE facility with which the much-vaunted "combination locks," and similar contrivtrivances, have lately been opened by burglars suggests the suspicion that some of the mechanics employed in making the safes and vaults are lending their aid in what appears to be an organized raid on the banks. In each of the recent cases of robbery, the thieves seem to have known all about the safes, and so managed matters as that experts had to be sent for from New York to reopen the doors which they closed behind them. In fact, they knew more about the locks and how to manage them than the owners themselves. It might be worth while just now to make a few inquiries in the quarters to which these curious facts seem to point. The chief safe-manufacturers would gladly assist, for their own sakes, in an endeavor to ferret out the truth.

THE Philadelphia *Press* calls attention to one feature of the BABCOCK trial that is worthy of notice: "His counsel are fighting his battle with the utmost fairness and liberality, and with appapently a very sincere belief in the strength of his position. So far they have shown a disposition to let the case go squarely on its merits before a jury, and in no way to shield themselves behind technical barriers. No delay was had in selecting a jury, which was drawn with as little formality or wrangling as, in a simple assault and battery case. Not a single dilatory motion has been interposed. Not even a change of venue, for which there were strong grounds, has been asked. Whatever else may be said or thought of BABCOCK, certain it is that he has thrown himself promptly and fearlessly on a jury of his country." Such conduct proves confidence, to say the least.

THE sudden death of REVERDY JOHNSON, under such sad circumstances, will impress the public profoundly. He was a man of large friendships, even in the circle of political opponents, and a man of very marked ability. As a lawyer, he possessed a national reputation, and in the treatment of questions of constitutional law, was regarded as a very superior pleader. His career in the Senate was highly honorable, his qualities of mind being very similar to those of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, although he held opposing views on political subjects. His European career, as special ambassador to settle the Alabama claims, was unfortunate, it being urged that he was captured by the good dinners served, and drawn thereby to greater concessions to the English than he was authorized to make. He always maintained that he faithfully carried out his instructions, and that he did his duty faithfully and well. He was a kindly, genial gentleman, of high social standing, a lawyer of eminent ability, a statesman, and a noble man. He has felt, for several years, the feebleness of age, but his sudden and untimely death will be accepted as a peculiarly sad event.

THE evidence on the charge of cruelty at the Reform School is now in, and while conflicting, we are forced to confess that we regard the charge as substantiated. Some of the closing testimony was simply terrible, attested as it was, by the evidence, in the persons of witnesses, of the sufferings imposed on them. We do not know concerning the relative credibility of the several witnesses, but from a careful reading of the evidence we cannot avoid the conclusion that at least enough credible testimony was submitted on the side of the prosecution to fully substantiate the charge of unnecessary severity. It further seems probable, in the light of the evidence given, that the contract system was a means of abuse to the inmates. The children were farmed out to contractors, who naturally desired to make the most out of them, and thus forced them to work with unreasonable energy. We regret to make to these remarks, but unless further light shall serve to modify the views we express, we cannot avoid the conclusions we have expressed. And in making up this conclusion, we have allowed for probable extravagance of statement on the part of the witnesses for the prosecution. We are satisfied that the system of the institution should be thoroughly re-organized.

A CLOUD appears to be gathering over the political horizon of Southern Europe. If the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* is to be credited, and the rumor is correct that the Vienna Cabinet is about to resign, an entirely new change in the programme may be confidently looked for. Under the administration of Count Andrassy there appeared to be a reasonable hope of a peaceful settlement, at least for the present, of Turkish difficulties. With a Ministry presided over by Count Taffe, an Ultramontane and Conservative, a very different course of action may be looked for. Turkey has accepted, in part, the Austrian note; how far it will act up to the fair promises contained in its reply remains to be seen. Under Count Taffe and the Austrian Conservatives, there can be little unity of feeling between Germany and that nation. It is impossible to predict at what particular time, or upon what particular grounds, these two powers may stand at bay, but it is very sure that the predictions of a general war in Europe, made by those who profess to know, are not without foundation. A mine is certainly preparing, which may burst with uncontrollable fury at no very distant day.

THE trial of General BABCOCK has already proven itself possessed of enough strength to give assurance that it is being honestly prosecuted by the District Attorney. The flings of certain of the press that a movement is being made to clear him, the Government intending to shield him, is not borne out by the facts. A very important item of testimony was brought forward Thursday, but the witness was not sufficiently positive as to one phase of it, or a strong point would have been made against BABCOCK. The Government is evidently possessed of other evidence, of equal or greater strength, ard is certainly intending to use it. Very naturally, and properly, the President has faith in the innocence of his Secretary, and has the manliness to avow it. But all this does not need to convey the idea that he will exert any influence to secure the acquittal of the Secretary, other than to give his evidence. The efforts of certain of the Democratic press to create the impression that if he is acquitted it will prove corruption, are as silly as those of some Republican papers to establish the belief that if he is convicted, it will be the result of Democrats or rebels on the jury. We see no reason for thinking that there will be any trouble, so far as unfair methods are concerned. A fair trial and an honest verdict, we do not doubt, will be given.

EVEN the New York Board of Trade, presided over by GEORGE OPDYKE, prays for the repeal of the Resumption act. The reasons are pertinent and forceful; being, among others, that we cannot accumulate the minimum quantity of gold necessary in time; our foreign exchange is adverse, owing to our large foreign debt, and 3d, "Because the threat of forcible and early resumption tends to a still greater paralysis in all branches of business, by destroying confidence in our financial condition for the immediate future. It is thereforé clear that if the policy of forced resumption be persisted in, there can be no restoration of confidence, no revival of business, no reduction on the premium on gold; and your memorialists are equally clear that confidence can be best restored by the absence of farther legislation materially affecting the present volume of the currency, and the advancement of a fixed policy of noninterference. Thus the process of recuperation would be left to the benign influence of these principles, emanating from the fountain of all wisdom, and known as the natural laws of trade. Under the adoption of a policy like this, it is confidently believed that before reaching the period now named for resumption, there would be no material difference in the market value of our paper currency and coin." The Secretary of the Treasury, it is proposed in the memorial, shall be authorized to accumulate $10,000,000 of gold reserve annually, and at the proper time resume all this from New York.

SERIOUS danger has been apprehended in England of a war between the Amalgamated Engineers and their employers. The owners of the Erith iron works, having decided to conduct their business by piecework instead of weekly wages, the men went on a strike, and the union issued orders that they intended to compel the masters—except under special circumstances, to be judged by the union—to abandon the one method of payment for the other. The Amalgamated Engineers possess a fund of £250,000; and they rule from 20,000 to 30,000 skilled hands. They can, if they organize a general strike, throw entire trades out of gear, and stop large undertakings directly dependent on their labors. The London *Spectator* says that the Amalgamated Engineers can stop or greatly reduce the income of 100,000 households, and inflict nearly as much misery as a great campaign would. What this organization proposes to perform, is to take away from the skilled minority a possession which they have for the benefit of the majority, and, says the *Spectator*, they have no right to do it, and no plea of benevolence nor brotherhood nor general convenience can give them the right. The Iron Trades Employer's Association, which held its general meeting at Derby, held in its hands the issues of war or peace. The counsels of prudence fortunately overruled the promptings of self-interest, and adopted a policy which is likely to lead, for the present at least, to a satisfactory settlement of existing grievances.

BANKRUPTCY VS. RESUMPTION.

Congress has set about remedying the financial evils of the times by repealing, so far as the House is concerned, the Bankrupt act, while nothing is done that looks to the repeal of the Resumption phase of the act of last year. Substitutes for that act have been plentiful, but these are so crude, disjointed and ill-timed that no one imagines that they stand the slightest show of passing. In its adjustment of other difficulties than Resumption, the act of last year was well timed. We would have preferred fixing the standard of greenback circulation at $400,000,000, with a free-banking law, but the next best thing, so far as the elasticity of our currency system is concerned, is the law as it now stands, except that part which provides for Resumption in 1879. A single repealing clause, providing that so much of said act as fixes Resumption for 1879, shall be repealed, would have been, or will still be, all the legislation needed on that subject. All other parts of the bill might stand as they are, and such a proposal would simply work the repeal of the Resumption phase of the law. This will be of far more importance to the country than the repeal of the Bankrupt act. Indeed, we are well satisfied that the repeal of the Bankrupt act will not of itself, benefit the business public. On the contrary, there is danger that it may work a panic, if completed in the form in which it passed the House. That bill allows till January next to complete the opportunities for bankruptcies, and within that time there will be a perfect rush in that direction if the bill becomes a law. This rush, alone, will carry us well on toward a panic.

The root trouble in this country is not as to the settlement of bankrupt estates. The times when creditors were harsh and vindictive has gone by, and if a man falls into trouble through misfortune, and seeks to settle with his creditors, he can, as a rule, get through without serious difficulty. But a condition of things which produces bankruptcies is what we want remedied. The dead weight which rests on people, and the lack of confidence that pervades the business public,—these are what we need to have remedied. If this is done, the bankrupt law will not, in itself, prove an evil; but so long as men are being crushed to the wall by oppressive financial laws, on the one side, and feel that they are not responsible for their misfortunes, and discover a way of escape on the other, it is a severe strain on their virtue to refuse to take advantage of the opportunity before them. If, however, the legislation of Congress relative to finances, were confined to the simple adjustment of currency and banks, leaving Resumption unprovided for, we believe that one great step will be taken toward relief from the oppression that drives so many into bankruptcy.

The policy of contraction, now being pursued, with a view to the return to specie payments, cannot possibly prove successful or beneficial to the country. One reason for this is, that we owe, and must send abroad, a given amount of gold yearly. If we would lessen rapidly this export, we must send more of our productions abroad than we import of foreign products, and buy up our debt. This drain of gold is peremptory, and the demand must be met. Contraction means a reduction of business, and hence a falling off in Government revenues, and as a result, a decrease of ability to pay its just debts. While we recognize the fact that there is a tendency to recuperate, so far as the general business interests of the country are concerned, yet we hold that all this is despite the oppressive influences surrounding the business of the country. Were specie resumption left to the natural laws of trade, and public sentiment kept right on the general issue, we are confident business would revive, and that specie resumption would be reached quite as early as under any law that can be passed by Congress on that subject. It is very observable how much change has come over many of the most prominent journals on this subject. The confidence, urgency for contraction, and all that, have given way to other and sounder views.

We mark down what we believe is the true programme to be followed by Congress on this subject. 1. Simply repeal the resumption clause of the act of last year, leaving the law, with this exception, to stand. 2. Resolutely refuse, this being done, to agitate the subject farther. The Secretary of the Treasury might then carry out the spirit of Resumption by accumulating gold as fast as he can. It will not be at a very rapid rate, unless fortuitous circumstances intervene. Then let the people urge forward our productive enterprises, in order that we may have the necessary products for export. Let our imports be curtailed, and the wealth of the country thus developed. The principle is identical with that of the man who *sizes* what he earns. These savings will require investment, and, thus one debt will be called home. With our foreign debt reduced one-half in volume, specie payments, in this country, will come of themselves, without jar, or effort, or discord. Our gold mines will afford the precious metal, in sufficient quantity for this purpose, so soon as we limit our exports of gold, say one-half. In our view, the problem of a return to prosperity, or of the resumption of specie payments is in this line of operations. Why not, therefore, in place of tampering with laws that are of comparatively little consequence, adapt our financial laws to the exigencies of the times?

STATE NEWS.

THE Knights of Pythias flourish at Monongahela City.

THE contest at Waynesburgh College takes place March 1st.

MISS AGUSTA DARGON gave dramatic readings in Beaver on Tuesday.

GORDON made another attempt to break from the Greensburg jail last week.

THEY are trying to raise the wind to build a railroad from Butler to Halliard's Mills.

MR. JOHN H. SINK is having one of the largest hotels in the oil country built at Petrolia.

OWING to the prevalence of measles in North Bridgewater the school in that place was adjourned last week.

MR. AND MRS. EBENEZER FINLEY of Newallen, Fayette Co., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last week.

MRS. M. S. QUAY and family, all of whom have been at Harrisburg for the past two or three weeks, returned to Beaver last Friday morning.

A CHESTER county couple celebrated their wooden wedding last fall, and have been using no other fuel than clothes pins and potato-mashers ever since.

THE Sharon *Times* says that A. N. Curtis, Esq., of that place, and John L. Morrison, Esq., County *Recorder*, start for a six weeks' visit to Florida this week.

THERE is not now, and has not been for several years, a case of small-pox at Meyersdale, Somerset county. So a correspondent says. We obtained the first statement to the contrary from an exchange.

THE treasurer of a school board in Clinton county, has stolen four hundred and fifty dollars of the funds set aside for the purpose of teaching the young idea how to shoot. He has not been heard of since.

A GENTLEMAN who lives not more than a mile from the Beaver court house is the father of twenty-seven children. He has been married twice and had twenty-one children by his first wife and six by his present wife.

AN authorized party of business men from Pittsburgh made a steamboat excursion to Rochester last Saturday, for the purpose of locating the piers for the bridge across the Ohio at Phillipsburg and Bridgewater for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

A FARMER of Washington county, thinking he heard an unusual disturbance among his sheep, the other night, fired his gun in the direction of the noise. Receiving a like reply, he thought discretion the better part of valor, and hustled off to bed. The next morning he found six sheep pelts hung up on the fence to dry.

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor and Commander in chief of the Pennsylvania militia, issues an order granting permission to all armed bodies of national guardsman from other states to enter, pass through and remain within the limits of the Commonwealth at will during the time of holding the Centennial Exposition.

THERE is a man in the Cambria county Alms House who was injured at the building of an iron bridge a few months ago, and after going in a critical condition for some time began to recover. Now he is very fat and is healthy looking, but has not the use of his lower limbs. His left leg, it will be remembered, was badly injured at the ankle, while his right was fractured at the thigh, and he is unable to walk, even with the aid of crutches. He spends his time lying in bed or sitting up on a chair, and thus he is likely to remain so.

GENERALITIES.

JENNIE JUNE scolds the girls for permitting young men to be extravagant upon them in the way of boquets, carriages, and what not.

THE Wisconsin Assembly on Thursday, the Vance bill, repealing the Potter Law, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of sixty-seven to thirty-one.

OWEN LINDSAY, convicted of the murder of Francis Colvin, was hanged at Syracuse, N. Y., on Friday. Lindsay persisted to the last in declaring his innocence. His wife and other members of his family were with him.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE, formerly Judge of the Court of the Queen's Bench, London, and afterwards editor of the *Quarterly Review*, died on Friday, aged eighty-six. Sir John was the nephew of the famous poet, and father of the Right Hon. John Duke Coleridge.

IT IS reported that the differences between the British and French fishermen has led to the destruction of certain machinery, which the French used in their operations at Newfoundland, and the British Government has impressed upon the Colonial Office the advisability of stationing men-of-war permanently at St. Johns.

A HAVANA letter of a recent date states that the Government has arrested some twenty persons in different classes of society for being in correspondence with Cuban refugees in New York. Among the prisoners is Don Gerillerma Desoto Longo. Letters were seized by the police in the hands of one of the post office carriers, and clerks at the post office have been examined. It is said that important discoveries have been made and that many persons hitherto supposed to be good Spaniards are implicated.

Back from Shopping.

Gathering her bargains and "sweet things" together, the shopping lady goes home, and there awaits her husband. To him she shows her treasures, and admiringly invites his approval. That she often fails to get it is perhaps due more to weakness than the depravity of human nature. Possibly, if he liked parting with his money as much as he loves getting it, he would not look with disgust upon the trumpery and expensive articles which a cunning shopkeeper has hoisted upon her; but as it is he heaves many a sigh, and occasionally says things which are not conducive to connubial bliss. Knowing his weakness, she sometimes prudently declines to let him into the secret of the full extent of her transactions, and occasionally, in order that her talents may not be checked through paucity of resource, she manipulates the domestic finances in such a marvelous manner that though he becomes annoyed he is so mystified that he cannot find ground for reasonable complaint. He is, however, led to regard gloomily the extraordinary cost of mere living. Perhaps his wife's abilities at last prove too much for him, and he has to compound with his creditors and see auctioneers in possession of his house. Then does his wife declare that there never was a man so stupid at business as him, and his friends avow that he has brought his trouble upon his own head. Thus domestic peace is often incompatible with "shopping." Those ladies who are continually bewailing because their tyrannical lords have "such horrible tempers," might advantageously condescend to learn a lesson from this fact.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $776,351.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poliambee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS
PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York.
ROBINSON & PRATT,
714 Sansom street,
Philadelphia.
Printing Inks of every grade and color. Clear Black News Ink for Hoe's 4 Power Presses

W. H. SCROGGINS,
Fashionable Hair Dressing,
AND
Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.

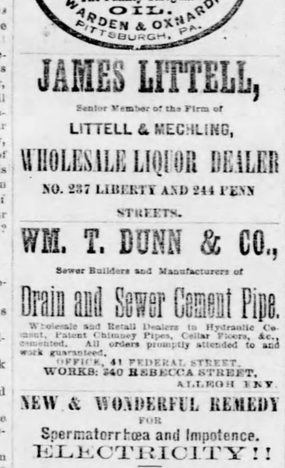
A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXHARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGH'NY.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Aitkans, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also Inexperience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
281 Penn avenue.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

1876. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

New and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS.
At 12½c, New Choice Dark Dress Goods.
At 15c, New Line Choice Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Select Assortment New Dress Goods.
At 25c, Large Variety in New Novelties in Dress Goods.
At 20c to 87½c, Our usual good value in Black Alpacas, our own importations.
At the very lowest prices all qualities and grades in
BLACK CASHMERES.
All the latest novelties in
Plaid and Figured Fine Dress Goods,
Plain and Colored Alpacas and Mohairs,
Plain Cashmeres, Drap De Etes,
Merinos, Sateens, &c., &c.
Prices on all Dress Goods will be found the very lowest.
A full and complete line of
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
Rost value and lowest prices.
JEANS, CASSIMERES,
Basket Patterns, Diagonals and
FINE DRESS CLOTHS.
GOOD VALUE FOR
GENTS' & BOYS' WEAR.
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
The special attention of GENTLEMAN is directed to our Department of
Fine Dress Shirts!
Which at the present season of the year receives very careful attention, all the newest ideas in the finish and
STYLE OF BOSOM
Being Now Presented.
Measures Taken for Special Orders and
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
BIG BARGAINS
IN SOILED GOODS,
AT
J. D. CARLISLE'S.
Leather Satchels.....50c, 75c, $1 00
Blue Mixed Shirts or Drawers.....29
Ladies' All-wool Shirts.....1 00
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.....20
Ladies' Linen Collars.....2
Wool Scarfs.....25
Ladies' Nubias.....20
Shaker Socks, Ribbed.....10
Merino Socks, two pair for.....25
Ladies' Ribbed Hose.....10
Men's Suspenders.....25 and 50
Men's Silk Bows.....13 and 19
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.....19
Paisley's Blue Mixed Yarn, per cut.....6
NEW GOODS—Cashmere Net, Cashmere Lace, Cashmere Scarfs at 97c, (new style,) Mottoes, etc.
37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS,
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny.
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public school, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have this day sold and transferred all my stock in the Diamond Savings Bank of Allegheny, to Capt. W. W. Martin.
JOHN HARTMAN, B.
February 5th, 1876 s33

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.—Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y. s77-d48

NEW LINES OF
DOMESTIC and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
At the Lowest Prices.
We have just opened a new line of
IRISH LINENS
Our own importation, and just taken from Custom House, all numbers and extra good value.
Also, direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, a full and complete new line of Loom Table Linens and Table Damasks, all the different qualities at much less than usual prices for same.
White Table Cloths, different sizes, with White Satin Damask and Colored Borders. Buff, Red, Pink, and Green Table Cloths at bargain prices. Napkins in White and Colored to match.
THE LOWEST PRICES
For Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Butchers' Linens, Heavy Linens, New Spring Styles Chintzes and Percales, Heavy Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, &c.
With pleasure we call attention to the prices and value in all our lines of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
As we feel assured that they are always the lowest and best.
A New Assortment of Plain, Welt, Striped and Figured Piques, Plain, Striped and Barred Nainsooks, Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, White and Colored Swisses, Tarlatanes, &c.
OPENED AND PLACED IN STOCK TO-DAY,
Another large and beautiful assortment, embracing about 2,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Inserting, very cheap.
BARGAINS IN
Ladies' New Shawls, Sacques, Suits, &c., all New Spring Styles.
Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Boys' and Youths.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
The Lowest Prices for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, &c., &c.
B. & B.
1776. Centennial Year. 1876.
February 5th.
OPENED THIS DAY!
NEW BLACK CASHMERES at 75c.
NEW BLACK CASHMERES at 85c.
NEW BLACK CASHMERES at 90c, 95c, $1, $1.25 and up to $2.25.
NEW BLACK "MERINO SATIN," forty-six inches wide, at $2.25—the nicest goods imported for Sacques, Jackets and Costumes.
Large lot of NEW BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES at $1 50, $1.75 and $2—fully 25c per yard less than value.
NEW BLACK ALPACAS at 25c, 75c, 40c and 50c, that are much less than value.
NEW BLACK THIBET MOURNING SHAWLS, from $3 to $15 each.
A special Bargain in extra fine BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, at $10.
NEW BLACK CREPES in 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 of the very best qualities, warranted not to change color.
Large stock NEW BLACK CRAPE VEILS, from $2 to $8 each. We only sell "Courtauld's" make.
NEW CACHEMIRE LACES, at 40c, and up to finest quality.
NEW CACHEMIRE INSERTINGS.
CACHEMIRE NET AND LACE SCARFS AND BOWS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
B. & B.

STEEL WORKS.
LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL.
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel,
CORNER BOSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave
Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 139 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
"A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY."
The Peerless Clothes Wringer
WARRANTED.

Best White Rubber Rolls; Metal Journal Boxes; Best Selected Maple Frame; Only Patent Crank Fastening; Best Tub Attachment; Simple, Durable and Efficient.
CAUTION: Iron Frame Wringers and Wringers without Cog Wheels have proved failures, and we have stopped making them.
☞The Peerless is sold on weekly payments by
RANKIN & MECK,
156 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
s79-s&w
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. s29-y&d

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. L. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cochran,
Harry Ulrich, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin,
R. L. Patterson. John F. Robinson.
WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, John Wilson,
Philip Reymer, John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President,
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.
PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 3 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, James Graham,
L. Walter, Geo. W. Eyaul,
W. W. Patrick, Jas. P. Brewer,
C. C. Bope, Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Bope, J. C. Fleiner,
Jacob Painter, J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Marlon,
C. YEAGER, L. WALTER,
President. Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, THOS. D. KELLER,
Treasurer. Secretary.
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1849
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT SPREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the damages by grade on Bluewood avenue, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 5, 1876.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE Grading, Paving and Curbing of Return street from Orphan Asylum to Water Basin line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 12, 1876.

There is little that is really new to report in local finances. Yesterday was a dull one in every department of local finances. Counter business felt the interruption of the unseasonable weather, and the loan market was correspondingly quiet. The offerings of commercial and other kinds of paper were somewhat less than they have been, and a deeper dullness than usual pervaded the banks. The movement of currency to the country was at about the same figure as the rest of the week. The proportion of maturing country paper that is paid increasing, and country balances are higher. Collections are still poor, and city deposits have not yet manifested any tendency to increase. The supply of loanable funds is sufficient to meet the necessities of the regular customers of the banks, and in some quarters there is a small surplus available for desirable outside borrowers.

In real estate, we hear of occasional sales, and of more inquiries than have been known for a time past. There is not what is usually termed a market, but there are occasional sales, through private parties. In the way of rentals, there is a better feeling in the market, but nothing as yet, of very great consequence.

The following stocks were sold last evening at the Real Estate and Stock Exchange of Thomas F. Stewart, 65 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street:

490	shares	Castle Shannon R. R.	$ 1 00
9	"	Improvement Trust Co.	10 00
19	"	Peoples National Bank	107 00
8	"	M. & M. National Bank	100 00
25	"	Armenia Co.	87 25

Sixteen of the leading western railroads report their comparative business for the years 1874 and 1875, from which we learn that twelve of them increased their earnings in the aggregate $430,252, and that four companies decreased their earnings $30,200—showing a net increase of about $400,000.

We see it stated in a New York paper that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has contracted to deliver in New York city 100,000 tons of gas coal at $3.65 per long ton, which is more than $1 less than the price of last season. It is understood than in order to make the trade the railroad company stands nearly all the loss in price by a reduction of its charges for carriage.

A telegram from Washington states that the matter of substituting the small silver coin now in the Treasury to the amount of $12,000,000 for the fractional currency was considered in Cabinet meeting yesterday.

It costs five millions annually to collect our internal revenue. Can that be cut down?

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113	5-20's 1862—coupons	123
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½	10-40's, Reg.	116½
" 1864, all called	—	10-40's, Coup.	116½
" 1865	117½	New 5 per cents	117½
" 1865 new	115½	10-40's—coupons	120½
6-20's 1867	121½		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	113½	Ohio & Mississippi	22
Erie	17½	Ohio Pacific	69½
L. S.	99½	Toledo & Wabash	38½
C. C. & I. C.	95½	Harlem	125
St. Paul	43½	Adams Express	91½
Do. Pref'erred	79½	American Express	62½
Michigan Southern	66½	U. S. Express	71½
Do. Central	69½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	95
North Western	17	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref	61½	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	109½	Tennibal & St. Jos	20
Clevel'd & Pitts	79¾	Panama	135½
Pacific Mail	26	Iron Mountain	28
Western Union Tel.	77¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54½	Con. Trans (B)	48½
Reading (S)	50½	Empire Do. (B)	32
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	119	A. V. R. R. 2d (B)	58½
Oil Creek (B)	14½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	83
Lehigh Valley (B)	62		

NEW YORK, February 11, 1876.

Money closed at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $360,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $254,000. The clearings were $11,000,000. Sterling 485½@490. Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 112½. The carrying rates were 1 to 0½. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were firm and in active demand. State securities were quiet, except Tennessees, which are better. The stock market opened active and irregular, with the granger shares noticeably firm. Coal stocks declined, but a recovery subsequently ensued. In final dealings the market was higher and more active, the advance from the lowest point of the day ranging from ¼ to 3-4 per cent. The greatest advance was in Hannibal & St. Joe, which advanced to 20 for common and 30 for preferred. This advance was based on assurances from some of the directors that the March interest on the bonds would be paid. The next greatest improvement was on Northwest shares, which advanced to 43½ for common and to 64 3-4 for preferred. St. Paul was strong, rising to 43½, and preferred to 79 3-4. Lake Shore was prominent in the coals, and advanced to 69½. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern preferred rose to 30½, and closed at 29½@30. Express stocks were strong and higher. The transactions aggregated 128,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 23,000 Northwests, and 16,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122½; 5-20s '65, 119½; do new, 119½; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 123½; new 5s, 117 3-4. 10-40s, 116½; do coupons, 120½; currency sixes, 125½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 43; do new, 42; Virginia new, 36½; do old, 28; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 26; Adams Express, 109½; Wells, Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 64½; United States Express, 71½; New York Central, 113; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 35; Hudson River, 140; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 90½; Union Pacific, 68½; Lake Shore, 69½; Illinois Central, 99½; Pittsburgh, 93½ ex div.; Northwestern common, 43½; do preferred, 69½; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island, 109½; St. Paul, 43; do preferred, 79½; Wabash, 16½; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 6½; do preferred 21½; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do preferred, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 105½; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 102; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred, 9½; Panama, 30; Missouri Pacific, 113½.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania sixes, 3 1 issue, 112 1-4; Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 21½; Reading Railroad, 50½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54½.

LONDON, February 11—4 P. M.—Bar silver discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent., being ¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94 3-16; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 105½; 'ex. coupons; new 5s, 106 1-2; New York Central, 92½; Erie, 15 1-2; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, February 11.—Rentes, 67f 37 1-2c.

FRANKFORT, February 11.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

BERLIN, February 11.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 9,209,000 marks in the past week.

Hog Products.

The past week has been an active and buoyant one in provisions, owing to increasing belief in the theory of short crop. We are now 115,000 head behind as compared with the record of last winter's packing, but the difference is partially compensated in lard by an increased yield, and stocks have accumulated during the week more rapidly than anticipated.

Green Hams—Shipped for the w ek, 19,638 pieces, against 11,626 pieces same week last year; since November 1, 1875, 569,217 pieces, against 496,056 pieces the corresponding period of 1874-5.

The following were the stocks in Chicago:

	Pork, bbls.	Lard, S. P. Hams tcs.	tcs.
February 5, 1876,	120,478	47,642	34,355
January 29, 1876,	*116,750	49,252	28,479
January 22, 1876,	98,682	52,787	24,245
January 15, 1876,	77,868	25,329	20,649
January 8, 1875,	64,315	18,525	19,971
February 6, 1875,	151,180	58,170	No report

*All mess except 3,689 bbls.

Chicago Seed Market.

The movement was light in this market and there was but little change in the value of the various descriptions. The offerings of timothy were in excess of the demand and prices ruled rather weak. Sales were made at $2.30@2.35 for prime. For prime medium clover $8 was freely bid, and a sale was made at $8.10; mammoth sold at $8.25. Flax was dull and weak; sold at $1.32½.35 for prime crushing. A sale of prime millet was reported at 80c. Hungarian quotable at 80@85c, and buckwheat at 60@65c, according to quality. Lots sold from store and from second generally brought a shade over the quotations given.

Stocks of Raw Sugar.

The following were the stocks in tons at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston on the dates named:

Feb. 3, '76,	Feb. 4, '75,	Feb. 5, '74,
91,999	91,100	44,200

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 11, 1876.

The *Chicago Tribune* is inclined to the belief that the repeal of the bankrupt law will have a good effect in bringing about a renewal of business. It says: The reason that so unusual a number of failures and bankruptcies are now announced is that those are at last giving up who maintained with most pertinacity and the fairest prospect of success the struggle to keep themselves afloat. Finding it hopeless, they have at last determined to make a clean sweep and begin anew. The proposal to repeal the bankrupt law—which was virtually repealed as to involuntary bankruptcies last year by the amendment making it necessary for three-fourths of the creditors to unite in the proceedings—will accelerate this liquidation of debts, and increase greatly the number of voluntary bankruptcies. It will have the good effect in bringing to a speedy end this wearisome and discouraging process of wiping out indebtedness, and will hasten the day for new credit and renewed activity in trade.

APPLES—The market is scarcely as brisk as it has been, in consequence, we presume, of the soft weather, but prices are fully sustained—ranging from $3@4 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—60@70c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Pittsburgh navies offering freely at $1.20@1.25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way. Sale of a mixed lot—in sacks—at 75c.

BUTTER—There is a very fair demand for strictly prime and we can report regular sales at 28@28, but low grade butter continues dull.

CHEESE—The general tone and spirit of the markets is steady, with regular jobbing sales at 13¼@14c for prime Ohio Factory; do, New York, 14@14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$11@12 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8@8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but dealers are hopeful of an increased demand within the next few weeks or as soon as the supply of green Apples is exhausted. No change in prices. Apples, 9@10c for prime bright quarters and 11@12c for sliced. Peaches, 12@13c for prime halves and 19@20c for peeled.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing again, and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize prices are weak and drooping—may be quoted at 18@20c.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is possibly a shade firmer, in sympathy with Wheat, but trade is only fair and prices remain unchanged: Spring Wheat flour, $6@6.25 for Wisconsins and $6.25@6.50 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6@7; amber, $7@7.50. Rye flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The market to-day is dull and appears to be picking up somewhat, and there is not much doubt but with some fine weather and the condition of country roads improved, that it would be considerably better than it is. The leading staples present no new features deserving of special notice.

RICE.

Carolina	7¼@8	Louisiana	6½@7

SYRUPS.

Choice	85 @85	Fair	45 @55
Prime	55 @60	Dark	43 @45

MOLASSES.

N. O. choice		N. O. strictly prime	60
Fair	75	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard R	10¾
Crushed	11¼	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¾@9
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8 @9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	24	R. Rio, ₱ pkgs	17
Prime Rio	23@24	Rio, loose	16½
Good Rio	21 @22	Roasted Java	34
Old Gov. Java	34		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @5 55
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @5 55
Imperial	50 @5 90	Souchong	35 @5 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¼	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Windsor Family	5¾		
Ouchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues quiet; there is not much offering and there does not appear to be much inquiry; prime to choice red winter quotable at $1.30@1.32. The arrivals of Oats continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand which is also light, and prices have undergone no recent change; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed 40@41; ditto white 42@43—prime western white 43½@44. Shelled Corn is dull with more offering than there is a demand for, and prices are easier in consequence; high mixed offered at 60c on track; yellow quoted at 56@57c. Ear Corn is ruling about the same as shelled, but there is not as much of it on the market. Rye is steady at 80@85.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $14.50@15; chopped feed and middlings, on which there is a wide range, $20@24.

POTATOES—Selling on track by the car load at 85c and from store in a jobbing way at 90@95.

PROVISIONS—The market was reported firmer today under the influence of yesterday's reports from Chicago, and as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations slightly for some articles, including Mess Pork.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb.
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.
S'fast Bacon, S. C.
Brid'd Bacon, S. C.
Sugar Cured, old
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.
Bacon Shoulders
Rib Sides
Short Ribs
Clear sides
Mess Pork, per bbl.
Family Mess Pork
Short Cut
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb.
POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13c ₱ lb; live do., 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 18@19c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted firm at $6@6.25 ₱ bu. Timothy easier at $2.65@2.85.

BAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow—city rendered, 9¾@10c; country do., 8¾@9c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 11, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

Pig Iron.—There has been a fair degree of activity in millirons during the past week; the inquiry is chiefly supply to immediate wants; buyers, as a general thing, can see no good reason why there should be any advance within the next month or so, hence they propose to adhere pretty closely to the hand-to-mouth policy. Prices remain unchanged. Bituminous Coal and Coke irons quotable at $26.50 for No. 1 Foundry; $25@25.50 for No. 2; $24@24½ for Gray Forge; $20@21 for White and Mottled. Charcoal, $26@28 for No. 1 Foundry; $24@26 for No. 2; $23 for mill; cold blast Car-wheel, $40@50. The mills have been buying very little charcoal iron recently, but foundrymen have bought pretty freely—more because they thought it was cheap than any immediate use they had for it. Following sales were reported:

CHARCOAL.

425 tons No 1 and 2 Foundry ..... Private

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons No 1 Foundry	$21 00 4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	20 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge, SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE	21 50 cash
200 tons Gray Forge	$22 50 5 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	22 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	22 00 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	20 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	22 00 5 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	22 00 5 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	22 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge R S	21 40 cash
50 tons Gray Forge Neutral	22 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	Private
100 tons Gray Forge	22 50 4 mos

Manufactured Iron.—Trade is still reported as improving somewhat, that is, the number of orders is increasing, but complaint continues to be made in regard to prices, which it is alleged are too low to afford anything like a fair margin for profit; yet there is no chance to put them up in the present condition of affairs. Merchant Bars are quoted at from 2.15 to 2.25, 60 days; a good deal depending upon the size and character of the order, as well as the buyer.

Nails—There is a very fair trade in Nails for this season of the year, and it is increasing; the feeling appears to prevail that hard pan has been reached, hence jobbers as well as consumers are more disposed to take hold. We continue to quote at $2.65, 60 days, with two per cent. off for cash.

Scrap.—The demand for scrap iron continues very dull, and prices are entirely nominal; there is still some inquiry for Scrap Steel but trade cannot be termed active.

Horse Shoes—Shoenberger & Co. still continue to quote Horse Shoes at 4½c cash and Mule Shoes at 5¼c cash.

New York.

American Pig—Trade appears to have relapsed into the same old dull rut which has characterized the entire Iron trade for so long a period. The few orders which closed last week had the effect of brightening up some of the holders, and a general revival of trade was anticipated; but since then very little has been done beyond the few small parcels taken to supply immediate wants. Some dealers appear to take a hopeful view of the situation, and think the interest shown by some manufacturers last week can be taken as an indication of a better state of affairs in the future; but on the other hand, there are plenty of others who claim that there is really very little in the present position of the trade to inspire confidence or warrant any anticipation of an early improvement in values. They admit the light production, but say that with a slight increase in the demand other furnaces, now out of blast, will immediately start in, and thus increase the available supply. How it will be in the future it is, of course, difficult to conjecture, but at the moment, although there is very little pressure to realize among the leading makers, there is a feeling of uncertainty, and the market somewhat irregular in tone. The transactions of the week foot up about 1000 tons in lots, different brands, at $23 for No. 1 and $21 for No. 2. We quote No. 1 at $23, No. 2 at $21@22, and Gray Forge at $20@21.

Rails—The general position of the market for Rails remains much the same as noted in previous issues. The demand is tight, and though now and then some little negotiation is spoken of, still it never amounts to anything of importance. Few of the railroads are in a position to offer early cash, even if in want of supplies, and the majority of the corporations are disposed to pursue an economical policy. Steel Rail makers are fairly occupied in filling former contracts. We quote, nominally, $44@45—currency—for American at the mills.—*Iron Age.*

British Iron Market.

A cable dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of the 9th, reports: South Pig—The falling off in demand continues, and but little business is reported. Prices are declining. The following are the quotations for Makers' Irons:

Gartsherrie No 1	73s 6d
Coltness No 1	76s 6d
Glengarnock No 1	69s 6d
Eglinton No 1	64s 6d

Manufactured iron and Rails remain with no change to report.

Philadelphia.

Pig Iron—Business is extremely quiet, although there are numerous inquiries from various sources, the actual business so far very limited. Prices are steady, however, and there is no disposition to force sales by lowering quotations, as it is felt that the demand is likely to be quite equal to production, so long as prices remain at present low rates. The sales for the week aggregate about 5,000 tons at about $23 for No 1 Foundry, $21 for No 2 Foundry and $20.50@22 for Gray Forge. Bars—The trade is very quiet and prices weak. Sales to a fair extent of ordinary lots at 2.35c from store. The best brands still bring 2.50, at which rate 150 tons have been sold the past few days.

Nails—No change in quotations. The local demand is fair, but sales are mostly in small lots at $2.85@3. Buyers of large parcels can supply themselves at somewhat lower rates.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 11, 1876.

The Crude market was stronger to-day, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were reported considerably higher; whether it will hold out or not time alone will develop. There is a conflict of opinion among operators; some incline to the belief in higher prices, while others take the very opposite view of the situation. United certificates were quoted at $1.87½@1.88½; Conduit and Union, $1.87½; immediate shipment, $2a2.05. It is reported that considerable tank oil was thrown upon the market recently, and that this was one of the chief causes of the break, and then it is apprehended that an increased production will result from the recent sharp advance—that it will start up many of the small abandoned wells. There is no movement in Refined—there is not enough doing—apparently, to establish quotations.

The Barrel market continue exceedingly dull, and prices have further declined—latest sales reported were at $1.65 for countries and $1.15 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL, EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	1,161
Brilliant n w	Do.	774
Total		1,935

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 11, 1876.

FLOUR—Market firm, but not quotably higher; western shipping extras $4a5.50; fair to fancy Minnesota $4.75a6.50; medium to choice winter extra $4.75a7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but lower and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.04½ spot; sales at $1.03¾a1.04; seller May $1.07; No. 3 85c; rejected 75c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 mixed 41¼c spot; 41c bid seller March; 46c bid seller May; rejected 32c. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 31½c spot; 31¾a31⅞c seller May. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular, but in the main higher; $20.85 spot; $20.97½a21 seller March; $21.30 seller April. Lard irregular, but in the main higher; $12.60a12.65 spot; $12.75 seller March; $12.75a12.80 seller April. Bulk meats very firm and holders are asking higher rates; 8, 11¾a11¾c.

WHISKY—Demand light and holders firm at $1.06.

On Call Board wheat was unchanged. Chicago grains were firm and unchanged. Pork higher at $21 cash, $21.10 March, $21.37½ April. Larn firmer and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Flour: low grades in moderate export demand; receipts 11,000; superfine western and State $4.35a4.70; common to good $5.05; good to choice $5.05a6.00; white wheat extra $6.10a7.40; extra Ohio $5.95a7.25; St. Louis $5.30a9.00. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet; $2.90a3.25. Wheat: receipts 19,000; market less active and scarcely so firm for lower grades; rejected spring $1.05a1.07; No. 1 spring nominal; $1.32a1.37. No. 2 Chicago spring $1.20a1.21. No. 3 $1.11a1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1.26; amber Pennsylvania $1.48. Rye quiet; 83a90c; State 90a92c. Barley quiet; Canada western $1.10; malt firm. Corn: receipts 46,000; market more active for immediate delivery; western mixed old inferior store 64c; no grade 59½. Oats: receipts 14,000 bushels; steady; western mixed State 46a50c; white 48a53c. Hay steady; shipping 80c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Potatoes steady; Cuvuka 75c; refined 14c; cases 18¼a21c; naphtha 9a9½c. Tallow steady at 9¼a9⅝c. Turpentine steady at 36c. Eggs heavy; western 16a17c; State and Pennsylvania 18a19c. Pork steady at $22.00 Beef quiet. Cut meats: western quiet; western long clear 12¾c. Lard steady; 12¾c. Hard closed heavy; prime steam 13a13 1-16c. Butter: choice firm; others dull; western 15a25c; State 20a32c. Cheese firm at 6a12½c. Whisky lower at $1.12.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Sugar quiet; common 5¾a6c; fair to good 6¼a6¾c; prime 7¼; choice 7¾c. Molasses dull; fermenting inferior 20a30c; prime to strictly prime 40a47c; reboiled fair 40c; choice 52c. Flour firm: superfine $4; double $5.25; treble $4.50a6; choice and family $6.25a7.50. Corn weak; white spot 72½c; mixed 72c; seaboard 76c. Oats dull at 45a48. Bran quiet at 80c. Hay dull and nominal; prime $21a22. Pork dull at $22a22.25. Dry salt meats quiet at 8¾, 11¼a11¾c. Bacon quiet at 9¾a12¾c. Lard dull; tierce packers' 12c; refined 13½; keg 13½c. Hams dull; choice sugar-cured 14c. Rye dull, common to choice Louisiana $4.50a6.75. Coffee firm at 17a19c. Whisky steady at $1.10a1.13.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Clover seed $13.50a14.00; timothy dull and nominal; superfine $3.50a4.00; extra $4.50; high grades $7.00a8.50. Wheat: good demand; Pennsylvania red $1.40; white $1.50a1.55. Rye 83a84c. Corn: dry yellow 58a60c; sail 62c; steamer 53c; white 56a61c. Oats firm; white 48a50c; mixed 44c. Whisky: tax paid $1.11. Butter dull; extras scarce; mediums in liberal supply; New York and Bradford county extras 34a35c; firsts 28a31c; western extras 27a28c; firsts 22a26c. Cheese firm for choice; New York 12¾a13½c; fair to good 10½a12½c; skims 8a10c. Market has a concessions necessary to effect sales; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fresh, 19a20c; western do 18a19c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Corn steady; not quotably lower; western mixed 61 1-4c. Oats dull but heavy; western mixed 42a43c. Rye nominal. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong; buoyant; order trade active. Pork $22. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 11 3-4; loose. Bacon: shoulders 9¾a10c; clear rib sides 13c. Hams 15 1-4a16c. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Petroleum easier; not quotably lower. Coffee nominally lower; Rio in cargoes 15 1-4a18 1-4c; jobbing 15 3-4a19 1-4c. Whisky quiet at $1.12.

LONDON, February 11.—Refined petroleum 10d. Linseed oil 24s.

ANTWERP, February 11.—Refined petroleum 33½f.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Cotton steady at 6 7-16d for No. 1 Orleans; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,800 American. Wheat: receipts for the past three days 27,000 qrs., including 21,000 American; California white wheat average 10s 3d a10s 5d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 3d a8s 11d. Corn: new western mixed 27¾s; old 29½s. Lard 65s. Cheese 65s.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; a $1.25a1.30. Corn quiet at 40a44c. Oats steady at 30a35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at 80c. Pork dull at $21.75. Lard quiet and steady; steam 12¾, a12¾c spot; kettle 13¾a13½c. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 11¾c. Bacon quiet and firm at 9¾, 12¾a12½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 11.—Flour: damand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan $1.40; amber Michigan $1.20; seller March $1.29; seller May $1.34. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 46½c; seller May 50½c; last half of May 51c; low mixed 45½c; no grade 44½c; damaged 38½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 36c; rejected 31¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.10 1-2; hard $1.18; No 2 do $1.03¾; No 3 do 82 1-2c. Corn a shade firmer and in fair demand; No 2 mixed 43 1-2c. Oats steady. No. 2 32c. Barley quiet and steady; No 2 spring 59c; No 3 do 51c. Rye dull and nominally easier; No 1 69 1-2a70c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm; $4.50a5.50. Wheat firm; $1.62 1-2. Corn quiet; 39a39¼c. Oats steady, 35c. Rye and Barley firm and unchanged. Pork quiet; $21.50a21.75. Bulk meats firmer; 7 3-4a8¼ 1-4a11 1-2a11 5-8c. Bacon firmer; 9a12 1-4a12 3-8a12 5-8c. Lard: Mostly held out of market; some small lots held at 12 1-4a. Whisky steady; $1,06.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour firm at $4.00a7.50. Wheat dull at $1.16a1.25. Corn quiet and firm at 45c. Oats quiet at 38a40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Provisions: stronger; tending upward. Pork $22. Bulk meats 8a11¾a11¾c. Bacon 9¾a12½a12¾c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Lard tierce 13¼c; kegs 14½c. Whisky firm at $1.05

Boston.

BOSTON, February 11.—Flour quiet; western super $4.50a5.15; common extras $5a5.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6.50a8.25; St. Louis $6.50a9; fancy Minnesota $7.75a9.25. Corn steady; 65 a66½c. Oats: mixed to No. 2 white 46½a62c; rejected 44a46c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 11.—Wheat steady; extra Michigan $1.35. Corn quiet; western mixed, new, 65a66c; old 69c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 Canada $1.07.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Beeves: receipts 1,730 head, making 3,420 in four days, against 5,030 same time last week; quality mainly common, including an unusually large number of mixed lots stags, steers, old oxen and dry cows; no Texans offered; market extremely dull; slight advance reported Wednesday, but it was not maintained; prices much the same as Monday last for similar qualities; prime and extra steers 11¾a12½c; fair to good; 10½a11½c; common to medium 9a10¼c; rough stags, oxen and dry cows, 8a8½c; bulls 5¾a11c. Sheep: receipts 3,040 head, making 13,090 in four days, against 13,360 the same time last week; average quality very common; a few extra Ohio and State sheep, 120 lbs, sold at 7¾a8c; for lower grades market exceptionally weak at 5c for ordinary to prime. Swine: receipts 3,720 head, making 12,800 in four days, against 9,260 the same time last week; none offered alive.

CHICAGO, February 11.—Cattle: receipts 1,200 head; official yesterday 2,900; good demand at a reduction since last week of 25a30c; sales range $2.75a5.12½; butchers $2.75a5.50; good fat steers $4.20a4.50; better grades $4.60a5.12½; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs: receipts 8,090 head; market active at 10a15c higher; sales of packing at $7.75a7.90; bacon $7.75a8.00; shipping $8.00a8.35; closing firm; all sold. Sheep: receipts 700 head; market fairly active and firm.

ALBANY, February 11.—Cattle: receipts 275 car loads, 3 short of last week; quality as good as last week; market dull; highest price 5½c, from that down to 5¾a4c; no Texas or Cherokee cattle. Sheep and lambs: market dull; sheep ¼a¾c off; sheep: common to fair 5¼a5¾c; fair to good 5¾a6¾c; extra fine wools 6¾a6¾c; extra Canadas, 144 lbs 7½c; good lambs sell quickly at 7½a8c; receipts only 61 cars.

BUFFALO, February 11.—Cattle: receipts 742; total for the week 7,021; no market today; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800; total for the week 21,600; market flat; sales of only 400. Hogs: receipts 1,800; total for the week 13,200; market moderately active; Yorkers $7.60 a7.65; light grades $7.75as best offerings; no good heavy corn fed on sale.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $7.25a7.50; packing $7.45a7.75. Cattle dull; prices entirely unchanged.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Hogs: demand fair and market firm for light at $7.50a7.75; heavy dull at $7.65a8.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 11.—Hogs: receipts 1,300 head; prices firm at $7.30a7.45.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton firm at 13a13 3-16c; futures closed easy; February 12 31-32c; March 13¾a13 5-32c; April 13¾a13 13-32c; May 13 19-32a13 5/8c; June 13 13-16a13 25-32c; July 13c; August 14 9-32a14¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Cotton active; sales 8,900; all desirable kinds steady; others irregular; offerings of lower grades less liberal; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 9¼a10¼c; low middling to strict low middling 10¾a11 1-2c; middling to strict middling fair 13¾a14¼c; fair 15a16c; receipts net 7,797; gross 8,130; exports continent 7,297; Great Britain 7,202; stock 379,878; week's sales 60,800; receipts net 55,400; gross 57,906; exports continent 28,015, coastwise 5,269; Great Britain 29,253.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Wool in fair demand; prices steady; supply light, but sufficient for all present wants. The tone of the market is strong. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46a50c, X 43a45c, medium 50a53c, coarse 45a49; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 42a43c; medium 50a51c, coarse 45a49c, combing washed 58a63c, combing unwashed 42½c; Canada combing 62c, fine unwashed 30a31c, coarse and medium unwashed 35a39c, tub washed 50a56c, extra and merino pulled 40a42c, No. 1 and super pulled 38a42c; Texas fine and medium 22a24c; Texas coarse 21a23c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Business continues quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was light. Cotton goods moved slowly, but ruled steady in price. Prints were in moderate request, but not active, and shirting styles were quiet. Ginghams are in steady request. Cassimeres and suitings are in limited demand, and worsted coatings ruled quiet. Dress goods and Shawls are fairly active.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 bbls sausage, E. Schellers & Co; 15 kegs Lime Rock Spec, 10 bf bbls do, E. H. Myers & Co; 10 bxs starch, Kramer & Vi; 9 tubs butter, 5 bbls eggs, Caskey, B. & C; 78 shs casts, 6 Hilsery, Brown & Co; 1 bdl, J. White & Co; 6 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co; 6 do, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 tub butter, 6 bags grain, 1 bale d hides, 1 g hide, 1 bdl egg, 1 do lard, 1 bx tallow, J. White, 1 bx, Hilsery, Brown & Co; 1 bx, J. Bradley & Co; 1 bx, Wormser & Sons; 20 pails tobacco, Haworth & D; 16 pkgs do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 1 car hay, Bryce, W. & Co; 30 empty wheels, Mullin & M; 8 rolls d hides, Wilcock & C; 6 tubs butter, H. Rea, Jr; 4 bxs brushes, Dilworth Bros; 1 car b hay, Lindsay, S. & Co; 1 car shooks, J. Hilsery, Brown & Co; 13 do, Paine, A. & T; 2 do eggs, 13 pkgs butter E. Fox & Co; 1 car shooks, J. Pettit & Co; do, 28 sacks flour, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 car shooks, Hilsery, Brown & Co; 2 sacks corks, Armstrong Bros; 4 bx s nds, S. S. Kuhn; 2 do wheels, S. Hare & Son; 17 g sacks, F. Adler; 16 bbls whisky, Smith, Bro & Co; 2 bbls do, Dilworth, Bro; 10 do heading, W. Brown; 6 do crackers, S. S. Marvin & Co; 1 bx m

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that to-day we will have a falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and lower temperature than on Friday, and generally clear weather.

Their Names.

The name of the express agent at Brady's Bend, who ran off with the $3,000 money package, is Backs, instead of Butz. His son is still confined at the Union Depot. The name of that absconding bookkeeper is McCullough. His forgeries, amounting to $14,000, also took place at Brady's Bend.

Robbing the Mail.

A young man named Oliver Elmer Flanagan was before U. S. Commissioner McCandless yesterday, charged with mail robbery. Flanagan has been clerk or deputy postmaster at Cassville, Huntingdon county, about two years past. For sometime back valuable letters have been missed, and Special Agent Eugene Lewis was detailed from Washington to look up the case. Decoy letters were placed in the mail, and marked money which they contained traced to Flanagan. The accused was consequently arrested by Detective Pender, and after a hearing committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. McCord, Asdale, McCann, Backofen and Thomas, the latter presiding. After the reading and approval of the minutes the bond of Mr. Backofen, Treasurer of the Board, in the sum of $3,000, was approved. The sureties are James J. Booth and John G. Backofen. The reports of the vaccinating physicians were referred to the Finance Committee for examination, and a special committee was given charge of the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors to ascertain if they are in a condition for publication. A resolution presented by Mr. Backofen, requiring the Meat Inspector to report daily at the office of the Board of Health; to fix a regular hour at which he can be found at the Market House, and to submit his written reports monthly, hereafter, instead of quarterly, was adopted.

The Carson Street Fire.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA WATER CO., PITTSBURGH, February 11, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Allow me to correct an erroneous statement made in your to-day's issue, relating to last night's fire. You say that "a discouraging scarcity of water" caused the spread of the flames. There was no scarcity of water in the pipes nor in the basin, but the difficulty arose from the fire plugs and from the time consumed to open them. When they were opened the force of the water was so great that it was difficult to manage the hose. The plug at the corner of the Panhandle depot never did any good from its bad location, and I have been endeavoring to induce the authorities for more than six months to have it removed to a better place.

Respectfully, G. STENGEL, Superintendent.

[There was no erroneous statement in the report of the fire made by the GAZETTE. In remarking that there was a noticeable scarcity of water the reporter simply stated a fact. He neither censured, nor implied censure of any one for this deficiency. His business was to state facts, and to the facts he strictly confined himself. Whether caused by a defective plug, or by something else, the fact remains that the water supply was inadequate. To whom the responsibility should rest is a question that the reporter did not enter upon.]

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Grand Success.

The third term of the present collegiate year of this deservedly popular institution is opening up with a fine attendance of pupils. The aggregate is far in advance of the corresponding term of last year. Every room in the boarding department has already been taken, and special arrangements have been rendered necessary for others who may yet desire to enter. In the Conservatory of Music connected with the College fifteen pianos and two organs are in constant use fourteen hours each day, and a sixteenth piano will be purchased within a few days. And all this grand success is well deserved.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

At the matinee this afternoon Mr. Murray appears in the Irish play, "Willy Reilley." This evening "Escaped From Sing-Sing" will be re-produced. Mr. Murray has been re-engaged for next week, and on Monday evening will produce a new play entitled "The Men of '76.

Library Hall.

On Friday evening next The Troubadours give their last charity entertainment at Library Hall. The proceeds of their first performance were $626.69.

Trimble's Varieties.

The usual matinee it will be remembered will be given at Trimble's this afternoon. The varied and excellent features of the entertainment are such as should win big houses at every performance.

ALDERMANIC.

A New Bill Approved Last Night.

Another meeting of the Aldermen's Association was held last night at No. 88 Third avenue. It was called for the purpose of taking some action on the bill now before the Legislature enlarging the jurisdiction of Aldermen in civil cases, and which provides that they shall have power to try and decide cases where the amount at stake does not exceed $300, the same as in Allegheny, instead of $100, where the limit is $100. Mr. O'Donnell, President of the Association, stated that the bill was not a result of any pressure on the Aldermen. If the people should manifest any opposition to it, they would not urge its passage. Business men generally seemed to favor it. After some debate Aldermen Logan, Donley and Crist were appointed to prepare a form of a petition which is to be distributed among the magistrates of both cities. They are to procure signatures and then send them to Harrisburg as appeals for the passage of the bill.

Alderman Cassiday, from the committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, read and submitted their report. After one or two trifling amendments it was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

BREVITIES.

····Councils meet on Monday.

····There was a slight fire yesterday morning in Burkhardt's store, at No 29 Wylie avenue. But little injury was done.

····Val. Ganse and Wm. Mertz, of the Allegheny Boat club, narrowly escaped drowning in the Allegheny river yesterday.

····The new fire plug at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny, was tried with two steamers yesterday and worked well.

····Rhein Lodge No. 424, I. O. of O. F., held its twenty-fifth annual meeting last night in Washington Hall, on Sixth avenue. An address was delivered by Rev. Charles Weil, of the Smithfield street German Lutheran church.

····A seventy-five dollar window in Bartberger's jewelry store, at the corner of Smithfield street and Strawberry alley, was broken last evening by a thief who attempted to snatch a quantity of the valuables that were on the inside. He failed to accomplish his object.

····The high water along the line of the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad yesterday completely submerged the track in some localities. In places the trains for the length of a mile ran through water a foot deep. No damage has yet been done and trains have not been detained any.

····Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, entertains a suit against Wm. Tuteburg, preferred by J. P. Fleming, for selling coal in Kilbuck township from a wagon which had not been stamped by the Sealer of Weights and Measures. This complaint is said to be quite general against the coal dealers of Kilbuck.

····The residence of Mr. Charles H. Paulson, on Penn avenue, is offered for sale in today's paper, first page. This is one of the most desirable mansions of the East End—beautifully located, and has all the conveniences of a first-class residence and everything that could be desirable in the way of improved grounds.

····The Printing Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and let the contract for printing 46 books for the water assessor to Dickson, McKallip & Co., for $33.16, and for printing 36 books for the use of the Mayor's office to Nevin, Scriben & Co., for $55. These contracts are remarkably cheap ones, in comparison with last year's.

····A thief stole an overcoat yesterday from the hallway of No. 140 Smithfield street. The lady of the house observed him and chased him around the corner and into the vestibule of a dwelling on Sixth avenue. Finding his escape cut off, the fellow threw the coat into the woman's face, saying, "d—n you, take it and go home." He then cantered off to prey elsewhere.

····The prospect seems to be good that when the present temporary agreement between the puddlers and iron masters of this city ends on the 14th inst., there will be another cessation of labor, which will of course demand another series of conferences. The puddlers want more than $4.75 per ton for boiling, and the manufacturers desire to make a still further reduction in wages.

····Special elections will be held on Tuesday in the Third, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards to fill the vacancies in Select Council caused by the resignations of Messrs. G. L. Braun, A. E. McCandless and Harry Metzgar. It should be borne in mind by voters that the names of the candidates for the unexpired terms will have to be printed on separate slips. They cannot be included among the candidates for full terms.

····The "Oldest" having exhausted the third term mail contract advertisement, is now currying favor with the anti-Cæsarists by printing the ex-Speaker's finance speech."—*Leader.* All the *newspapers* of the country published the speech of Mr. Blaine. The qualities of journalism possessed by the paper from which we quote are well outlined in the above paragraph. The grovelling senility that ranks a dog-fight or *crim. con.* case as a matter of the highest importance, could not be expected to appreciate a matter of news of interest to the whole nation.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE END AT LAST.

The Fearful Story of a Former Teacher—The Romance of Annie Vanderkist's Life—Apprehensions of an Outbreak by the Mob—The Committee Take the Case and Bid the Refuge Farewell.

Yesterday the investigation into the disciplinary management of the Reform School was ended. A hostile audience filled the chapel throughout the proceedings, and their disposition was several times manifested in ejaculatory denunciations of the witnesses for the defense, or in enthusiastic applause of the witnesses for the prosecution. At one time a demonstration was apprehended, but the chairman stamped out the embers of sedition in time to obstruct the play of their destructive flames. It had been the intention of counsel to close with an oratorical presentation of the testimony, but it became apparent that such a course would tend to unpleasantness, and the case was submitted without argument.

THE INMATES' BILL OF FARE.

The committee got to work promptly at 9:30. The first witness put upon the stand was Mr. G. H. Adams, who talked a great deal about a personal grievance that he had with Mr. Avery, but said nothing touching the question at issue.

Mrs. Sarah Connor was the second witness sworn. Upon several occasions, in her capacity as housekeeper, she was compelled to prepare tainted meat for the use of the inmates. She had offered some of this meat to a dog, and the animal would not eat it. Witness saw Annie Vanderkist whipped by Mr. Avery. This was the only time she ever saw Mr Avery whip a girl. Witness felt so badly about it that she left the room. Mr. Avery used a good sized whip. Annie had her arms tied behind her at the time. Witness also saw another girl whipped who was crazy. Annie Vanderkist was differently treated from the other girls. The officers seemed to have a spite against her. Witness also saw Annie Roberts with the straight jacket on. Witness was present when Miss Annie Vanderkist had a hold of Miss Steele's hair. Miss McCoy was trying to get her hand loose, and stuck a needle or pin into Annie's hand.

AN EX-TEACHER'S TERRIBLE STORY.

The next witness called was Robert Miles, who was a teacher in the institution from the latter part of 1865 to the beginning of 1868. He is now teaching school. There were two kinds of punishments—the public and the private punishments. Witness described the punishment of one boy who threw a knife at another, in the whip shop, and cut him. The boy was brought up, said the witness, and stripped stark naked, and struck forty or fifty strokes, and then he was getting faint; after recovering he was again tied up to the post and whipped more; I counted 120 lashes, and then I got disgusted and stopped; think there were fifteen or twenty more lashes given; Mr. Jones was the Assistant Superintendent at that time; this was ten years ago; don't remember the boy's name; Mr Avery did the whipping; this boy was taken to the infirmary after the whipping; saw another whipping of a large boy whose name I don't remember; knew the boy well; he now lives in Manchester; I brought him to Mr. Avery, and he gave him about six lashes, and then asked him if he would tell all about that affair; I didn't know what the affair was; the boy did not speak, and he was then sent to the lock-up; understood that he was whipped afterward; the demeanor of the officers was firm, and sometimes fierce; think the system is not a good one, as it tends to make the boys all bad; know of some who have turned out well, and some who have not; think that the former class is the larger, but cannot say.

AVERY'S OPINION OF MILLES.

When the witness had told his story he submitted the following testimonial from Superintendent Avery:

"HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WESTERN PENN'A., / SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, July 12th, 1866. /

"*To Whom it may Concern:*

"Mr. Robt. Milles was in the employ of this institution about fifteen months, both as teacher and officer. He gave the best of satisfaction; is of good moral character and energetic in the discharge of his duty. He has also a happy faculty of control over, and a pleasing disposition to instruct children. I know him to be a gentleman worthy in every respect to be called to any of our public schools, and it is with great pleasure I recommend him to the public.

"Respectfully,

"R. N. AVERY, Supt. ''

The next witness was Leonard Brooker, who swore that he assisted in the capture of five boys who escaped from the Refuge in the summer of 1874. The boys were taken. Into the hall, and one of them kept in that cell, when Mr. Avery struck him on one side of the head and knocked him out of the rank, and then struck him on the other side and knocked him back. The blows were quite severe.

Police Lieutenant John Merriman corroborated the testimony of Leonard Brooker. Witness thought the treatment by Mr. Avery of the boy was very rough, and if it had been in any other place, he thought he would have locked Mr. Avery up. The audience received the declaration with applause.

ET TU BRUTE.

W. A. Freeman swore that he was at present an officer in the Refuge and that he entered the Refuge in April last. The boys are, as a rule, taught at night; the sessions being about two hours in length. He saw four boys strapped on the large log by Mr. Avery, and one cave, by the same person, where the boy was stripped to his shirt. None of these boys were whipped with excessive severity. He saw Mr. Hunt whip two boys lightly. Improper language was not generally used by the officers in their social intercourse. Witness had always considered the Refuge as a place of restraint. Efforts were made by the officers to do the boys good. The whip shop was an anti-reformatory influence. The boys were frequently overtasked, they said. Sometimes Weaver would tell them to hurry up with their task, so that they might have an extra hour of play, and when he found that they could, by extra exertion, finish their task, within the allotted time, he raised the tasks so that they would be employed all day. The worse the boys are, so the boys think, the better their chances are to get out. This the witness explained by saying that a boy who would not do his work well was not of much use inside, and therefore he was soon gotten rid of. Witness thought that if the boys were given more inducements they would have been better boys, and he had always considered that the treatment of the boys was not right.

In cross-examination witness said the two anti-reformatory influences were the contract system and the indiscriminate mingling of criminal and unfortunate boys. That summer, while the elder Weaver was away from the shop, Frank Weaver was in charge of the shop, and he was so abusive of the boys that it was necessary to send the witness into the shop to protect the boys. One of the boys that Frank Weaver grievously assaulted was only eleven years of age.

THE NURSERY CHILDREN.

After the testimony of this witness was taken the case on the part of the prosecution was formally closed, and Hiram Avery was sworn in rebuttal on the part of the defense. The money given to the boy Graham was, with the exception of $1, given him to go home. Graham was not kept in the Second D. [He admitted the escaped boys and the officers, and he saw the subsequent proceedings, and he denied that Mr. Avery had struck any of the boys as described by the officers. He merely knocked the cap off a boy's head who neglected to take it off. The boys were not whipped for escaping.

In cross-examination witness said that he had struck a boy with his open hand once, for directing an insulting epithet to him, and that in doing so he had disobeyed the orders of the Superintendent.

Mr. Hill—Then you should have been brought before the Mayor.

A voice in the audience, with fierce emphasis: "He ought to be in the penitentiary." This unwarranted interjection was at once resented by the chairman, who said that another such manifestation would be the signal for a general clearing out of the audience. It was said at that a majority of the audience were in sympathy with the denunciator of Bugh, but the prompt suppression of his outbreak received at the hands of the chairman, served to quiet the turbulent spirits and, though it was generally apprehended, no other outbreak marked the subsequent proceedings.

Elizabeth McCoy, the sister of the matron, took the next sworn, and her counsel read a written statement made by her regarding the testimony of Mary Kennedy that the witness had attempted to suborn the testimony of Mary. She denied explicitly that she had, in any way, intimated to Mary that money had been offered to her by the defense, in a conversation between witness and Graham growing out of a rumor that Graham had determined to testify for the defense. Witness told Graham that the State would pay him for time lost while appearing in the case. He never promised Mary Woods or Kate Connor any money if they testified against the institution.

Sarah Woods swore that she heard Mr. Vickers say to Kate Connor that she would be paid for the time lost by her in giving testimony. Mr. Vickers never offered or promised to pay the witness any money.

David McKelvy swore that Mr. Vickers said to him that the witnesses would be well paid, but did not say who would pay them. The witness did not know whether or not Mr. Vickers had said that the State would pay the witnesses. He was positive that Mr. Vickers had not said that he (Vickers) would pay the witnesses. In the conversation between the witness and Mr. Vickers the latter did not say to him upon which side he wanted him to testify.

Kate Connor was called by the defense, and she swore that Mr. Vickers had said to her, in her mother's house, that if she testified on the part of the prosecution, she would be well paid, but he did not say who would pay her. The scorched hams so often referred to in the testimony of witnesses had been cleaned by witness, and she knew that the officers ate the greater portion of them.

Ella Pease swore that Mr. Avery did not strike the escaped boy, whom officers Merriman and Brooker brought back, as those officers said he had struck them.

When this witness left the stand Mr. Moore formally announced that the case on the part of the defense was then closed.

THE END AT LAST.

Mr. Plummer said that the committee were in possession of quite enough testimony to give them a thorough understanding of the merits of the case. They had given the matter full attention, and it was their purpose to deal fairly with all, and to make such a report as the requirements of strict justice seemed to demand. The committee were entirely without prejudice in the matter. They were appointed to investigate the disciplinary, sanitary, and financial condition of the Reform School, and this they proposed to do, without prejudice and in a spirit of fairness and candor. Institutions of the nature of the Reform School were a necessity, and it was the duty of the Legislative branch of the Government to see that such institutions were reformative, in all respects, and as representatives of that branch of the Government the committee proposed to discharge that duty. The investigation next week would be confined strictly to the affairs of the Board of Managers, and it would begin on next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, in the office of the Board.

Then the committee adjourned.

After the investigation closed, the Committee made a tour of the Reform School. In the whip shop sixty boys were busily engaged, and in the shoe shop less than a dozen were pounding away. Some of the inmates were in the school room. Bishop Kerfoot talked briefly to the girls, and Mr Plummer made a pleasant little speech to the boys. A few moments after the Committee returned to the main building, Bishop Kerfoot asked permission to address them, and, that being granted, the Bishop spoke tersely and pointedly in favor of Superintendent Avery. He had visited the Refuge semi-occasionally during Mr. Avery's term, and he was very well acquainted with the natural disposition of that gentleman, and, from his own personal knowledge of the internal affairs of the Refuge, and of the character of its officers, he was convinced that it would be impossible for them to be guilty of the offenses charged against them by the witnesses for the prosecution. Then the Committee bade farewell to the Superintendent and his family, and departed from the building.

POLITICAL.

Ward Suggestion Meetings.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The suggestions in this ward are as follows:

Select Council—Joshua C. Patterson, Wm. Anschutz.

Common Council—Robert M. Blair, John Fielding, S. D. Robinson, Joel Smith, Jr., Lewis Mattern, Hiram K. Landis, Lewis Moul, Wm. Langkamp.

Poor Board—Leonard Walters, Sr.

School Directors—Thos. McCance, James Stevens, Jno. S. Ritenour, Joseph Craig.

Assessor—Richard Armstrong, Wm. Gardner.

Election Assessors—First District, John Armstrong; Second District, Wm. Schupp; Third District, Robert Brown; Fourth District, John C. Hetzel.

Constable—George Marshall.

Judges of Elections—First Precinct, Hugh Kennedy; Second Precinct, W. W. McNeill; Third Precinct, Chas. G. Wakefield; Fourth Precinct, Wm. Reinecke.

Inspectors—First Precinct, R. T. Kennedy, W. H. Barker; Second Precinct, James Agnew; Third Precinct, August Bowers; Fourth Precinct, Albert Holmes, Jr.

A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging every candidate to abide by the result of the primaries.

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.

At a Citizens and Democratic meeting held in the Third ward, Pittsburgh, last evening, the following gentlemen were nominated:

Select Council—Full term—John Shipton. Unexpired term of Gus Braun—Jas. J. Flannery.

Common Council—Frank Battigan.

School Directors—John Kaiser, Dr. Wishart.

Assessor—Thos. P. Duncan.

Assistant Assessors—Benton Patterson, Daniel Jordan.

Judges of Election—James Owens, J. T. Brown.

Inspectors of Election—Otto Schoeb, Patrick Reardon.

ELEVENTH WARD NOMINATIONS.

The Eleventh ward Republican primary election was held yesterday. The following are the nominations:

Select Council, full term—Samuel Barckley; unexpired term, William J. Moore.

Common Council—Henry Voscamp.

School Directors—Robert A. Reed, Jacob F. Slagle.

Ward Assessor—Robert King.

Assistant Assessors—Lewis Roll, Henry Valentine.

Constable—William Fairman.

Judge—Fred. Schultz.

Inspector—William Geissenhainer.

District Assessor—B. F. McGowan.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

The following suggestions have been made by the Twenty-eighth ward Republicans:

Select Council—Dr. F. Taudte, Dr. J. W. Riggs.

Common Council—James Duncan, Fred. Schuchman.

School Directors—W. Young, Anthony Weidman, Wallace Cready, D. Chalmers, S. Boyd.

Constable—P. N. Pearson, Wm. Jones.

Assessor—Job. Wareham.

Assistant Assessor—Wm. Barr, C. Harstmer, Wm. Mackey, L. Jackson, 1st Precinct—Judge of Election, ——Scott; Inspector, E. Jackson, J. Wilson; Election Assessor, Robert Jackson, William Barr. 2d Precinct—James Reed; Inspector, Daniel Wenke; Election Assessor, Wm. Jones. 3d Precinct—Abram Winter; Inspector, Harry Moore; Election Assessor, Job. Wareham.

THIRTIETH WARD.

Select Council—Wm. McCombs.

Common Council—M. G. Frank.

School Directors—M. M. Schneider and Samuel Ward, (3 years); Dr. W. T. English, (1 year).

Ward Assessor—John Lorman.

Assistant Assessors—Ferry Young, John T. Evans.

Judges of Elections—1st precinct, Wm. Henry; 2d precinct, James McQuillan.

Inspectors of Elections—1st precinct, John Fitzsimmons; 2d precinct, R. L. Johnes.

Assistant Assessors—1st precinct, Evan Lorn; 2d precinct, Wm. E. Richards.

Constable—Joseph W. Poorman.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—W. C. Taylor, Thos. Ralph, J. B. McKee.

Common Council—S. H. French.

Judge of Election—First Precinct—J. B. McKee. Second Precinct—Thos. Ralph, James Ferguson, N. Ballentine, Chas Shanner.

Inspector—First Precinct—L. W. Mallasy, Graham. Second Precinct—Wm. Johnston, David Carnahan, W. V. Baker, J. S. Hollingshead.

School Directors—Philip Weaver, James Ferguson, T. B. Graham, J. D. Richards, Jno. S. Hollingshead.

Assessors—W. V. Baker, Jos. Bell.

Assistant Assessor—John Garbart, Wm. Codrington, Joseph A. Rogers.

Constable—John Garbart, C. Patterson.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we will require our candidates for Councils to pledge themselves to use all their ability to reduce the Municipal expenditures.

Adjourned to meet on Friday evening February 11, at 7:30, at school house for nominations.

CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Prominent Liberty Street Commission Firm Found Guilty of Embezzling $8,491—A Bankrupt Petition in the Case.

In the Criminal Court yesterday a very important case was tried involving grave charges against a prominent mercantile firm of this city, and also an important point in law as to how far the benefits of the bankrupt law extend in the case of commission merchants.

The facts were that of the Commonwealth against William I. Steel and Edward T. Steel, partners under the firm name of W. I. Steel & Bro., engaged in the produce and commission business on Liberty street, below Sixth street, Pittsburgh, where they also carried on the business as consignees and factors under the 125th section of the Criminal Code of 1860. The trial occupied the entire day, and was ably conducted by Messrs. G. L. S. Fetterman and Thos. M. Marshall for the Commonwealth, and by Col. J. A. Haymaker and E. M. Gibson for the defense, and after an absence of about forty minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against both defendants. The charge of the case as detailed to the jury were briefly as follows: On the 2d day of January, 1874, T. H. Carmine & Co., oyster packers of the city of Baltimore, entered into a contract in writing with W. I. Steel & Co. by which, for the consideration of $2,500 paid to said W. I. Steel & Co., said T. H. Carmine & Co. purchased the store, boxes, hatchets, saws and other tools, and also the entire trade and good-will of said W. I. Steel & Co. in the oyster business in the city of Pittsburgh, and said W. I. Steel & Co. agreed to become the sole agents of said T. H. Carmine & Co. for this city for the sale of the "Big C" oyster (a celebrated brand) of said T. H. Carmine & Co. until May 6, 1875, and were to receive therefor a commission of 5 cents per whole can and 2½ cents per half can.

In pursuance of this contract T. H. Carmine & Co. and their successors, Carmine, Lamblin & Co., consigned to W. I. Steel & Co., from time to time, large amounts of oysters, and received from them regular monthly accounts of sale, showing the number of cans sold, number of cans of spoiled oysters, freight, drayage, ice expenses, commissions, and net proceeds, and continued to act as such agents for a period of about fifteen months. At the end of that time they were indebted to Carmine, Lamblin & Co. in the sum of $8,491.04—all of which, excepting about $900, had been collected by W. I. Steel & Co. from the parties upon whom they had sold the oysters, there being only about $900 of outstanding book accounts for oysters sold, at the time of the failure of W. I. Steel & Co., as shown by the evidence. It was not shown by defendants what had been done with the balance of said $8,491.04. On the 28th day of May, 1875, the defendants filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, in the schedule attached to which they gave their indebtedness to Carmine, Lamblin & Co. as $8,491.04 for goods sold on commission by petitioners.

The Court charged the jury, among other things, that if the money which belonged to Carmine, Lamblin & Co., was used without their consent such use was fraudulent, and that the jury were to inquire: First, whether the defendants received the amount of money specified in the indictment, or any less amount into their hands, and if so, the same being the money of Carmine, Lamblin & Co., had they had no right to appropriate the same to their own use without the consent of Carmine, Lamblin & Co.; second, they were to inquire whether defendants appropriated it to their own use with a fraudulent intent. As already stated, the jury were out but a short time when they returned with a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Attention!

Glass House and Rolling Mill Managers, and all others using Hickory Brooms; We have one hundred dozen of prime Hickory Brooms in stock, which we will sell very low, in quantities to suit purchasers, at

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.'S, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Pommerania, at New York; steamer Wisconsin, at Queenstown; steamer City of Richmond, at Queenstown; steamer Rotterdam, at Rotterdam.

For Bronchial, Asthmatical and Pulmonary complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. TTH&S

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

BELIEVER'S BAPTISM will be administered to-morrow morning at Fourth avenue Baptist church.

BISHOP DOMENEC, of this Catholic diocese, is expected in New York, from Europe, next week.

THERE will be a "service of song" this evening at 7:45 o'clock, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

REV. DR. I. C. PERSHING will preach in Simpson M. E. church, Eighth ward, Allegheny, to-morrow.

A GOOD work has been in progress for some time in the Church of Pine Creek, Presbytery of Allegheny.

IN the Church of West Elizabeth, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, twenty-two have been received on confession.

REV. W. H. KNOX will deliver an address at the meeting of the W. C. T. U. to-morrow afternoon at the Alliance rooms.

REV. WILLIAM P. BROWN, of Canonsburg, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND will preach in the Bellefield Presbyterian church to-morrow evening on "Neutrality toward Christ Impossible."

THE meetings at Butler street M. E. Church, Rev. S. P. Woolf, pastor, have resulted in two hundred and thirty conversions thus far.

REV. HIRAM SINSIBAUGH, formerly of this city, but now of Denver, Colorado, is in the city, and will remain a few weeks visiting among his friends.

THE Sunday School Teachers' noon meeting at the room of the Y. M. C. A. will be led today by J. R. McCune, Esq. Subject—"Saul and his sons slain."

REV. WM. YOUNG will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley.

REV. J. W. SPOULL will preach in Masonic Hall building, corner Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny, to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

A GOSPEL Temperance meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Alliances will be held in the Alliance Room on Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock.

THE revival in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Scovel pastor, continues with unabated interest. The accessions up to last Sabbath aggregated over sixty.

REVS. ROBERT HOPKINS and T. M. Hudson, both of whom are still living, were delegates to the M. E. General Conference, (which meets quadrennially) in 1840.

"Debts, and How to Pay Them," will be the topic of discourse at the Central Presbyterian church, Federal street, above Sixth avenue, at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

BISHOP J. J. MOORE, of North Carolina, will preach in Avery Mission church, corner of North and Avery streets, Allegheny, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

THE "Bible in the Public Schools" will be the subject of discourse in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. McMillan.

THE Pittsburgh M. E. annual Conference has been assessed $1,400 to pay expenses of the delegates to the next general Conference. The general Conference expenses are estimated at $60,000.

THE recent revival of several weeks' continuance at Centenary M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. L. Paine, pastor, resulted in quite a number of conversions and in general benefit to the membership.

REV. J. H. BURNS, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning about "An Accidental Shooting that was Intentional;" and in the evening on the question, "Can Good Catholics be Good School Directors?"

TO-MORROW the Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, will be present at the evening service in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Monongahela City, for the purpose of conferring the Apostolic rite of Confirmation.

THE revival in the Emory M. E. Church, East Liberty, Rev. Dr. S. H. Vernon, pastor, continues. Last Sunday there were forty penitents at the altar. The Sunday school has increased fifty per cent. during the past year.

REV. G. A. MOFFAT, of East Birmingham Baptist church, South side, preaches to-morrow morning on "The Fulness of Christ, the Standard of Union," and in the evening on "The Perverted Crown given to the Right Heir."

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church to-morrow morning on "A Life Story;" "At Home," "On the Road," "Down There," and "Back Again," and in the evening on "Dr. Paul and his Patient."

THERE seems to be no abatement of interest in the revival meetings which have been in progress since the week of prayer in the Arch street M. E church, Allegheny, Rev. Mr. McGuire, pastor. The accessions to the membership have been many.

THE Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, will officiate in the services at the Presbyterian church, Dr. (Howard's), Penn avenue and Seventh street, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. There will be no service in the evening.

A VERY interesting revival meeting is going on in the Fulton Street Mission church of the Evangelical Association. The meeting is largely attended and many are presenting themselves nightly as subjects of prayer. The meeting is conducted by Rev. L. M. Boyer, pastor.

IT IS reported that the addition to the two Churches in Washington, from the work of Rev. Dr. Sawtelle, whom they have had with them for one hundred and fifty to one hundred seventy-five. Among these are students of the college and also of the Female Seminary.

REV. DAVID JONES, pastor of the Methodist church, New Brighton, Pa., has just returned from a fraternal visit to his relative and friend, Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor of the Central Baptist church, New York City. The reverend gentleman preached nearly every evening for a fortnight, and twice on Sunday.

REV. DR. J. R. W. SLOANE, Professor in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, will conduct the lesson drill at the sixth session of the Union Normal Class of Sunday School Workers, to be held next Tuesday evening in the Smithfield street M. E. church. Topic "The Bible, rules and helps to interpretation."

A MEETING of the officers of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference will be held at the Book Room in Pittsburgh, on next Wednesday, February 16, at one o'clock, P. M. The following are the officers: I. N. Baird, M. J. Montgomery, J. Horner, W. Cox, J. W. Baker, A. Scott, J. Coil and S. Crouse.

MR. IRA D. SANKEY, Mr. Moody's partner, has been engaged to lead the singing at the great Sunday School Assembly at Fair Point, Chautauqua Lake, from August 1st to 15th. There will be a number of new features this year—all good ones as a matter of course. Dr. Vincent never permits anything to occur that isn't genuine.

UNION-MEETINGS of the six Presbyterian churches in the central part of the city will be held next week, from Monday to Friday, in the First Presbyterian church at 7:30 o'clock P. M. A preliminary meeting for prayer and consultation will be held in the session-room of the First church this (Saturday) evening promptly at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL services will be held in South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, as follows: At 10½ o'clock sermon on "Bible Wines." In the evening at 7 o'clock sermon on "Our Nation's Peril." In the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, a "Childrens' Temperance Concert," with addresses, by which all children, and others, are cordially invited. The sermons will be preached and the childrens' meeting conducted by Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia, Secretary of Pennsylvania Temperance Society.

Tremendous prices paid for the Moody and Sankey chairs, pulpit boards, etc., used during the meetings in Philadelphia, are a sorry comment on the taste of the parties who bik them in at auction. It is sheer relic-worship, and the Protestants who thus squander their dollars ought to be ashamed of themselves. And the mimicry which runs crazy after limp-leather Bibles, simply because Moody uses one of that sort, is equally pitiful. The *limp* is the part of a man or a book which is most likely to be copied by dominies of Darwinian proclivities. Some cute Yankee ought to sell the atmosphere at Thirteenth and Market streets at a dollar a bottle—same as cod liver oil.—*Methodist Recorder.*

THE committee in charge of the "Plainfield, N. J., Normal Class," headed by Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, have issued a circular, inviting the several Sunday School Societies, union and denominational, the publishers of Sunday School Lesson-helps, and all other organizations interested in Sunday School work, to send delegates to Plainfield, for the purpose of holding there, March 5th to 10th, an informal Congress for consultation on three of the questions which now most particularly engage the attention of Sunday School workers. These questions are: 1. The present lesson system, its successes, defects, possibilities, future developments, relation to the denominational systems of instructions, the catechism, the church year, etc. 2. How to increase the effectiveness of Sunday School Conventions, Institutes, and especially of Normal Classes. 3. Sunday School Superintendent: his office, difficulties, relation to the church, the pastor, the teacher, his duties, etc. The names of delegates should be forwarded to Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., giving House or Society they will represent, and homes will be provided.

Where Does It All Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose and its little glands are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and evaporate the air changes it into corruption. This life-long process tended to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines. TTH S

We are Constantly

adding new novelties to our already large stock of Brushes, Notions and Fancy Goods. An examination is always solicited. Prices and quality guaranteed, at

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.'S, 176 and 178 Wood street.

OBITUARY.

Death of Minas Tindle.

On Thursday the 10th inst., at his residence at Glendale, a suburb of the city, this old, well known and most estimable man breathed his last, after a somewhat protracted sickness. Mr. Tindle was born in March 1801, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, whence he emigrated with his parents and settled in this city about 1810. He was apprenticed to the chair making business, of which he became a skilful master, carrying it on extensively for many years, but for fifteen years ago he retired to private life, and about eight or nine years ago he removed his family to Glendale, where he has since resided. He has lived to old age, leading a useful and blameless life. When we first knew him about 1828 he was an elder in the First Associate Reformed Church, under the pastorate of Dr. Kerr. Subsequently he became attached to what is now, we believe, the Third U. P. Church, under the pastorate of Dr. Dinwiddie, who was succeeded by Dr. J. G. Brown, in which he also was an elder; his whole life has illustrated his Christian profession. We have never heard him evilly spoken of; his tastes and habits were those of a wise, judicious and domestic christian gentleman. The death of such a man is always to his family irreparable and to his friends and the community a subject of severe lamentation.

Another Prominent Citizen Gone.

It is our painful duty to record the death on Thursday last of Mr. Benjamin Page Bakewell, a well known prominent citizen of Allegheny. Mr. Bakewell's health has been so precarious that he was compelled some years ago to retire from active business in the old house of Bakewell, Pears & Co., of which he had been an honored member. The ultimate cause of his death, which was sudden and unexpected, was rheumatism of the heart. Mr. B. was a son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Bakewell, a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati, of which city he was a native. On his mother's side he was a grandson of the late Benjamin Page, formerly of this city, and was a nephew of the venerable Rev. Doctor D. C. Page, now of